# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,966.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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|---|---|
| For year in advance delivered in Town ..... | Rs. 52 0 |
| ——— including postage..... | „ 72 0 |
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion..... | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second Ditto ..... | „ 2 8 |
| Third Ditto ..... | „ 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... | „ 0 2½ As. |

or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion ..... | 8 As. per line. |
| Second Ditto ..... | 4½ „ „ |
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATARA, 1,227 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 6th June 1871, at noon.

| Leave BOMBAY ..... | June 6 | Leave Madras..... | June 19 |
|---|---|---|---|
| „ Carwar..... | „ 8 | „ Coconada..... | „ 21 |
| „ Nurrakel..... | „ 10 | „ Visagapatam..... | „ 22 |
| „ Alleppey..... | „ 11 | „ Bimlipatam ..... | „ 22 |
| „ Tuticorin..... | „ 12 | „ Gopaulpore..... | „ 23 |
| „ Colombo ..... | „ 13 | „ False Point..... | „ 24 |
| „ Galle..... | „ 14 | Arrive CALCUTTA ..... | „ 25 |
| „ Negapatam ..... | „ 17 | | |

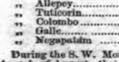
During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship INDIA, 1,010 tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th June, at noon.

| Leaves BOMBAY ..... | June. 10 | Leave BUSSORAH ..... | June. 30 |
|---|---|---|---|
| „ Kurrachee ..... | „ 17 | „ Mahoserah ..... | „ 30 |
| „ Guadur..... | „ 15 | „ Fao ..... | „ 30 |
| | | | July. |
| „ Muscat..... | „ 17 | „ Bushire ..... | „ 1 |
| „ Bunder Abbas ..... | „ 19 | „ Linga ..... | „ 6 |
| „ Linga ..... | „ 21 | „ Bunder Abbas ..... | „ 7 |
| „ Bushire ..... | „ 23 | „ Muscat..... | „ 12 |
| „ Fao ..... | „ 25 | „ Guadur ..... | „ 11 |
| „ Mahomerah..... | „ 27 | „ Kurrachee..... | „ 14 |
| Arrive BUSSORAH..... | „ 28 | Arrive BOMBAY..... | „ 18 |

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th June 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

calling, if necessary, at Brindisi, to land passengers. (To be despatched hence about 8th proximo.)

THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,254 nett registered tons, 300 H.P., 1,700 effective, Captain Pearson, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description. Including two days' detention in the Canal, the outward passage was accomplished in thirty-two days.

Rates of Passage are—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Class to Suez ..... | £30 |
| Ditto Brindisi ..... | £30 |
| Ditto Trieste and Venice...£45 | |
| 2nd Ditto ditto ..... | £28 |

—exclusive of Liquors, which, however, can be procured on board. The services of a Stewardess are engaged, and special arrangements have been made by Captain Pearson to ensure efficient general attendance to Passengers on board.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th May 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GIGNOLA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden..... | £25 | ..... | £4 | |
| Suez ..... | 36 | 22 | 8 | |
| Port Said..... | 38 | 24 | 9 | |
| Alexandria..... | 40 | 26 | 9-10 | |
| Messina ..... | 45 | 32 | 12 | |
| Naples ..... | 47 | 34 | 13 | |
| Leghorn ..... | 50 | 36 | 14 | |
| Genoa ..... | 50 | 36 | 14 | |
| Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa ..... | 52 | 35 | .....14-10 | |

Including Wines at Table. Without Food

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay,

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of July, 1871.

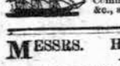
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th May 1871.

FROM BOMBAY TO PONDICHERRY.



THE first-class Ship NOUVELLE PALLAS, 299 tons, Louis de Knos, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight, &c., apply to

ED. EAUDRY & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Corrugated Iron, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triticle Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

| | |
|---|---|
| Roman Cement in Casks. | Fire Engines complete. |
| Corrugated Hoop Iron. | Patent Water Closets. |
| Jim Crows. | Traversing Screw Jack |
| Smiths' English Bellows. | Corrugated Iron. |
| Canvas. | Relining of sieves. |
| Rollers, Skins. | Clear Cloth. |
| Bundling Twine. | Paper for Mill use. |
| Portland Cement. | Iron Tanks of sizes. |
| Paint Oil, of various sorts. | Fire Bricks. |
| Wire Netting. | Perforated Zinc Sheets. |

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the same not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolvers is marked with our trade mark—J.A.—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London ; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Leonvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each.

Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.

Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,

CLARKE and DUNHAM,

COLONIAL ENGINEERS.

Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factors 46, Mark Lane, London.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 6th June, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA (1,873 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI ..... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 600 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BEAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. Baker, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 4th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Rosewood Patent Repeater Grand Square Piano, by Challon and Son, &c., &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of Captain Ducat.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Thacker Kessowjee Jadowjee, Esq., the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of Vussajee Hurridass, Lucknidas Hurridass, and Javerbaye, widow of Thacker Hurridass Premjee, deceased, the Mortgagors, the following valuable landed properties :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing 374 square yards, or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, and other buildings standing thereon, situate in and on the east side of Bazar Gate Street, within the sub-district of the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the house of Purbhoodass Juggeevundass and Parpia Purdhan, on the west by the Bazar Gate Street aforesaid on the south by the house now or lately belonging to Raghoonath Juggeevundass, and on the south by the house lately belonging to the Purmanundass Lulloobhoy, but now to Joice Sewjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Bombay under No 675, and by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 85, but now under No. 98, and which were lately in the occupation of Rowjee Anundjee, Damother Thackersey and others, and are now occupied by Vulloo Dhunjee, Dyal Dewcurran and others.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M., all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing 154 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, or dwelling-house and other buildings standing thereon, situate in and on the west side of Bazar Gate Street aforesaid, where same is within the sub-district of the Fort, in Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by Bazaar Gate Street aforesaid, on the west by the public road called Bora Bazar Street, on the north by the house of Sha Coovarjee Cullianjee, and on the south by the house formerly belonging to Ramdass Jaidass but now to Ragoo Lucka, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 725 and 676, and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 53 and 70, and were lately in the occupation of Gopall Sewjee and others, and are now occupied by Dewchund Nanjee, Hurridass Cullianjee and others.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M., all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing 293 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, or dwelling-house and buildings standing thereon, situate and on the south side of Mandvi Road, in the sub-district of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by Government vacant ground, on the west by the public road, on the north by the public road leading to Mandvi Bunder, and on the south by the house now or formerly of Pragjee Luckmidass, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 843 and 843, and by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 232 but now under No 288, and were formerly in the occupation of Ruttonsey Goculda and others, and are now occupied by Coverjee Odowjee, Currumchund Ma hoyee, &c.

Bombay, 6th June 1871. BENNETT & Co.

LINDLEY and WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,

No. 11 Forbes Street and Apollo Street.

CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

PRINTING TYPE.

Messrs. MILLER and RICHARD'S EXTRA HARD METAL.

THE undersigned keep in stock a supply of the LEADING FOUNTS, also of FANCY and JOBBING TYPE, METAL FURNITURE, BRASS RULES, CASES, &c. This Type is unsurpassed for durability and economy, as is shown by its adoption in over one hundred and sixty of the leading Newspaper Offices of the United Kingdom.

A liberal discount will be given from list prices on orders for considerable amount. Orders for Type, Presses, and other Printing requirements, transmitted through the undersigned, will be executed on favourable terms.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Building, 1st April 1871.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion ; and the most mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Teacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

*** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1869 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

THURSDAY, 8TH JUNE 1871.

OPENING NIGHT!

MR. AND MRS. W. B. GILL'S SPARKLING ENTERTAINMENT OF "LAUGHING FACES,"

In which they will personate eleven different characters,

ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH, AND FRENCH.

The peculiarities of each Nationality being vividly presented to the audience, replete with light and elegant Music, appropriate and happy selection of Songs and Dances.

THE NEW AND TASTEFUL SCENERY

Is carried with them, in order that the Entertainment shall not lack one of its most important items. Pronounced by the Press of the various Cities and Towns in which it has been presented, to be the most entertaining piece of two hours' genuine Fun ever enjoyed in India. Assisted by the accomplished Pianiste,

Mrs. J. B. ASHETON,

WHO WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dress Circle..... | Rs. 3 | Upper Circle ..... | Rs. 2 |
| Stalls..... | „ 3 | Pit ..... | „ 1 |

The Plan of the Dress Circle may be seen, and Seats secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s. Tickets also to be had from Mrs. W. B. GILL, at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

Carriages may be ordered for 10-45 P.M.

Doors open at 8-15 P.M. ; commence at 9 P.M.

Treasurer.—Mr. Oliver Deering. Agent.—Mr. Chas. Dermer.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this COMPANY, both in CALCUTTA and in BOMBAY, WILL BE CLOSED on and after the 15 th day of JUNE 1871.

M. RUSTOMJEE,
SADANUND BALCRISHNA, } Liquidators.

Calcutta, 31st May 1871.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 .....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 .....£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 .....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 .....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

| Age next Birthday. | For the whole term of Life. | | For a limited number of Years. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | With Profits | Without Profits. | One year. | Seven years. |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 20 | 38 7 | 30 0 | 21 1 | 22 0 |
| 25 | 41 6 | 32 13 | 24 2 | 24 10 |
| 30 | 44 10 | 35 15 | 26 1 | 27 5 |
| 35 | 48 11 | 39 8 | 28 10 | 29 10 |

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

BOARD and LODGING for FOUR BACHELORS at Rs. 55 each. The coolest rooms in Bombay. A few minutes walk from the Fort. For particulars, address F.X., Office of this Paper.

HORSES.—A batch of 126 AUSTRALIAN HORSES, just landed ex DILHARRE, from Melbourne by Messrs. WILLIAM and JOHN LEARMONTH, and can be seen at the Byculla Commission Stable.

Also a splendid COW in full Milk. Price Rs. 300.

5th June 1871.

FOR SALE, TOBACCO of best quality ; best refined KEROSINE OIL ; "VICTORIA" and "WASHINGTON" STREET LAMPS, in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. Also, ASH OARS, 9 to 12 feet ; PLATFORM SCALES ; PRESERVED LOBSTERS, OYSTERS, PEACHES, TOMATOES, CONDENSED MILK, &c., &c.

9, Marine Street, Bombay. PARNHAM & Co.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, the HOUSE lately OCCUPIED by Mr. ABRAHAM in Rampart Row. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET a HOUSE in Meadow Street, lately occupied by Mrs. Hearn, Milliner.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June 1871.

TO BE LET, Commodious OFFICE PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, and GODOWNS well adapted for Shops. Godowns stored on these Premises can be insured against Fire at a little more than half the usual rate. For Rent and other particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1871.

## WANTED.

WANTED, TWO 14-H.P. High-pressure, Horizontal, STEAM ENGINES, with Boilers to suit.—Address, giving particulars, to M. D., "Bombay Gazette" Office

WANTED, for the SCINDE CLUB, a STEWARD (Salary about Rs. 40) and a MESSMAN. None but competent persons need apply. Apply by letter, prepaid, enclosing Testimonials, to Major THOYTS, Hon. Secretary.

Kurrachee, 30th May 1870.

WANTED a STEADY MAN, with a Capital of not more than 10,000 Rupees, to JOIN forthwith in a PROFITABLE BUSINESS that has been conducted in Bombay for more than 20 years.

For terms and other particulars relating to the business apply by letter to D. C., care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOARD and LODGING, for TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN, or FAMILIES, may be had at Byculla, in Clarendon Family Hotel. Terms moderate. For particulars apply to the Proprietor.

J. AND E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799,

Prize Medals—London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. The New Illustrated Catalogue, with particulars of special and convenient arrangements for Indian Residents, post free to India. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 2s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold.—Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions ; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

## NOTICES.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mrs. WILLIAM CHRISTIAN in our Firm CEASED on the 31st MAY 1871.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED the BY-CULLA IRON WORKS, where we are prepared to execute ORDERS for all kinds of FOUNDRY and GENERAL ENGINEERING WORK.

For further particulars apply to Mr. EDWARD ROBSON on the premises, or to Mr. JOHN CRUDDAS at our Office, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the PROVISION and ERECTION of a Wrought-iron SUPERSTRUCTURE to the NEERA BRIDGE, now in course of construction near Sherwali, in the Sattara Collectorate.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

ALEX. SETON, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Sattara.

Sattara Districts, 22nd May 1871.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS HELD THIS DAY, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per SHARE will be PAID to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

By order,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th May 1871.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges to carry 6 tons distributed. Three Trusses can be placed 5 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for L.P.W.I.T.

D. FERNANDES and Co,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
9, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MR. D. FERNANDES (Assistant for the last 17 years in the Chemist and Druggist Department of the Fort establishment of Messrs. Treacher and Co.) begs to inform his friends and the public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has OPENED the ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT, and trusts by personal care and prompt attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

All Chemics and Drugs have been received direct from England, and no pains or expense have been spared to render them of the purest and very best quality obtainable in the English market. Physicians' and Surgeons' Prescriptions entrusted to our care will be carefully dispensed under our immediate superintendence, and at nearly HALF THE PRICE charged by other Chemists in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1871.

ROWLAND and Co.,
SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL and CO.,

BOOT and SHOE MAKERS, 24, MEDOW STREET.

(opposite to the oriental bank corporation.)

BEG to inform the Public that they have just imported a large assortment of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, FANCY SLIPPERS, &c., &c., of the latest fashion and of superior quality, being made expressly to order, at moderate Prices.

Also Regulation and Hunting Spurs, Hunting and Riding Whips, Racket and Cricket Kits, &c., &c.

The Manufacturing Department is superintended by a competent European Foreman, therefore orders will be promptly executed with first-class material and workmanship.

All Orders from Up-country must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Directions for self-measurement and Price List forwarded free on application.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of the choicest excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen ; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors that the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

Now Ready,

A SECOND EDITION OF THE

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway (including the new Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. Railway which comes in force to-day, 5th June) and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady at quoted rates.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

#### BANKS.

| Number of Shares. | Nomi. value per sh. | Paid up. | Last divi-dend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100,000 | 100 | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 5 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 100 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,400 nl. |
| 12,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | Ditto of Bombay New | 632½ |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | 100 | 5 do. | Ditto 2nd Rs. Issue | 100 |
| 30,000 | 250 | all | 4 p.ct. | Ditto of Madras | 1,380 |
| | | all | 4 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China | 250 par |
| 40,000 | 270 | all | 10 p.ct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank. | 360 nl. |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | nil | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 150 |
| 37,500 | 250 | 125 | nil | National Bank of India. | 104 |
| 19,000 | 750 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 900 |

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs. | Colaba Land Co. | 1,705 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld | 167 |
| 750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | Nil | Mazagon Land | 970 |
| 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | Fort Canning | 370 |

#### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | £20 | 218.3.1 | p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 245 |
| — | £20 | 109.1.5 | do. | Do. New £20 shares | 126 |
| — | £2 | 43.10.7 | do. | Do. | |
| — | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co | 1,106 |
| — | £10 | 124.5.1 | do. | Do. New Shares | 208 |

#### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | 50 | Albert Mills Co | 1,500 |
| 500 | 2,500 | all | 200 | Alliance Spinning | 2,650 |
| 100 | 5,000 | all | 500 | Bombay Spinning | 3,000 |
| 300 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | Bombay United | 95 |
| 1000 | 100 | 100 | | Branch Mills | 265 |
| 750 | 1,000 | all | 100 | Hutcheson Spinning | 2,750 |
| 700 | 1,000 | all | 75 p.c. | Great Eastern | 2,100 |
| 2,000 | 1,000 | all | 140 p.c. | Manockji Petit's | 1,500 |
| 800 | 2,500 | all | 50 p.c. | Oriental | 2,675 |
| 820 | 2,500 | 2,400 | | Royal | 2,225 |

*Per share for the half-year.

#### EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| London | At sight | Rs. 10 9/16d. |
| London Banks | 6 months' sight. | Rs. 11 1/16d. |
| Do. Credits | 6 Do. do. | Rs. 11d. |
| Do. Documents | 6 Do. do. | Rs. 11 d. |
| Calcutta | At sight | Rs. 100 |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 100 Par |
| Do. | 60 days' sight | 99½ |
| Madras | At sight | 103½ |
| Do. | 30 days' sigh. | 100 |
| China | 60 Do. do | 228 |

### NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 3rd June, compared with the statement issued on the 27th May :—

| LIABILITIES. | 27th May. | 3d June. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors Capital :— | | |
| First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid Rs. 50,00,000 | | |
| Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. do. " 10,00,000 | 60,00,000 | 60,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities | 4,15,000 | 4,15,000 |
| Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office | 154,04,657 | 150,34,286 |
| Do. do. do. at Branches. | 31,34,107 | 61,55,391 |
| Other Deposits | 196,65,969 | 168,17,942 |
| Post Bills | 40,192 | 40,943 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn | 7,13,051 | 7,15,919 |
| Rs. | 4 3,72,376 | 465,79,481 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 72,65,462 | 78,41,698 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise | 22,41,744 | 21,53,378 |
| Loans, on Security of do. do. | 31,19,704 | 31,79,339 |
| Current Accounts, overdrawn | 22,23 | 3,167 |
| Bills Discounted | 112,47,140 | 120,38,207 |
| Stamps | 6,668 | 6,598 |
| Dead Stock Rs. 4,87,231 | | |
| Amount applied in reduction " 40,000 | 4,46,781 | 4,47,231 |
| Bullion | 3,71,426 | 4,00,815 |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents | 4,59,426 | 6,58,103 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | 211,96,971 | 197,34,795 |
| Rs. | 4 3,72,376 | 4,65,79,481 |

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 5.

Hamilton, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Burmah.
Carter, Lieutenant, 4th Rifles, on leave, from Baroda.
Glasspoole, Major, 4th Rifles, on leave, from Baroda.
Hughes, Lieutenant, The Queen's, on duty, from Belgaum.
Miles, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Nusseerabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 5.

Noyes, Captain, 3rd N. L. I., on leave, to Mhow.
Greig, Captain, 14th Native Infantry, on leave, to Poona.

### ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 25th May 1871.

Captain W. F. Dodsworth, General List, Infantry, is at his own request attached to the 26th Native Infantry, for duty.

In anticipation of the approval of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Captain J. Tennyson, 1st Battalion 17th Foot, is directed to proceed to England and, on arrival, and join the depot of his regiment.

Ensign A. J. Brander, 2nd Battalion 60th Foot, 1st Wing Southern 38th Native Infantry, a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, having obtained leave to Europe, on medical certificate, is removed from the list of probationers for the Staff Corps.

The leave granted to Ensign H. A. Sawyer, 2nd Battalion 12th Foot, (2nd Wing Sub-itern 29th Native Infantry, on probation,) in G. O. C. C. 18th April, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

5th Lancers.—Lieutenant R. Chambers, to Murree, from the 1st May to the 31st October, on medical certificate.

21st Hussars.—Cornet T. H. M. Kelley, from the 10th May to the 10th November, to Calcutta, to study the native languages.

5th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant C. de J. Graeme, to Murree or Cashmere, from the 15th June to the 15th October, on private affairs.

12th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant W. W. R. Onslow, for one month, from date of leaving regiment to port of embarkation, and thence to England for six months, on urgent private affairs, from date of embarkation.

60th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Assistant Surgeon P. L. Kilroy, to Cashmere, for two months, from date of availing himself of it, on private affairs.

66th Foot.—Major R. Sheil, to England, overland, from the date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. (This cancels the leave granted in G. O. C. C. 8th May, p 296.)

104th Foot.—Captain C. M. Boswell, to remain in England, for six months, from the 31st August 1871, in extension, on private affairs.

Ensign W. S Hamilton, from the 15th June to the 15th October, to Calcutta, to study the native languages.

Ensign A. T. Bance, to Calcutta, from the 15th June to the 15th October, to study the native languages.

105th Foot.—Captain R. Beckley, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Captain G. Logan, (Adjutant 7th Native Infantry,) to Bombay, for one month, from the date of quitting corps, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Captain A. Copland, (Wing Officer 19th Native Infantry,) to Murree, from the 1st May to the 31st October, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

British Medical Staff.—Staff Surgeon H. Keisall, (in medical charge 2nd Battalion 1st Foot) from the 20th October to the 12th November 1870, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

Indian Medical Service.—Surgeon G. B. Hadow, (in medical charge 9th Native Infantry) to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Head Quarters, Simla, 27th May 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

18th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant G. L. R. Richardson, officiating Adjutant, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern, vice Dickson, on furlough, and to continue to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his other duties. Dated 20th May 1871.

2nd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant B. Channer, 1st Battalion 14th Regiment, officiating 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Gordon, who is officiating Adjutant. Dated 20th May 1871.

25th Native Infantry.—Ensign J. J. Money Simons, 41st Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Rankin. Dated 20th May 1871.

Ensign P. E. Anderson, 109th Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Money-Simons. Dated 20th May 1871.

27th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant R. A. Sweetenham, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster, vice Campbell, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department Dated 20th May 1871.

31st Native Infantry.—Lieutenant A. C. G Lydiard, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster, vice Farwell, vacated on promotion. Dated 20th May 1871.

Lieutenant B. C. Graves, Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Lydiard. Dated 20th May 1871.

Head Quarters, Simla, 30th May 1871.

Instructions having been received for the Head Quarters and Batteries of the 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery to proceed to England next cold reason, the non-commissioned officers, artificers and men desirous of extending their services in this country will be allowed to volunteer for the Royal Artillery serving in any of the presidencies, under the rules laid down in para. 2 of G. G. O. No. 695 of 17th November 1863.

The non-commissioned officers and artificers volunteering to remain in India will take rank in the brigade to which they may be posted, according to the dates of their promotion.

It is to be understood that men remaining in the country may select their presidency, but are not to be allowed to volunteer for any particular brigade or battery.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—5TH JUNE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton | £3 0s. 0d. | p. ton. |
| | Cases | £3 0s. 0d. | " |
| | Seeds | £2 10s. 0d. | " |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton | £2 2s. 6d. to £2 3s. 0d. | |
| | Wooden Ships | £1 17s. 6d. to £2 2s. 6d | |
| | Myrabolams & Cot bds | £1 0s. 0d. | |
| | Seeds | £1 15s. 0d. | |
| Havre | Cotton | £2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d. | |
| | Coffee | | |
| Overland | Steamers | £3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d. | |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal | | £2 17s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. | |
| China | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 8 per bale. | |
| | Opium | Rs. 250 to 30 per chest | |
| | Sailing Ships | Rs. 6 per bale | |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton | |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges | |
| Mauritius | | 8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal. | |

ARRIVAL.

| June | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Lord Clyde (s) | Kingcome | Cochin, May 30. |

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Delhi, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Nouvelle Pallas, to Bordeaux via Malabar Coast.

THE HOOGHLY.

June ARRIVAL.
3 Androclos ..... Christiansen ... Monte Video, Mar. 28.

MADRAS.

June ARRIVALS.
2 Deccan (s) ..... Reynolds on ... Southampton.
Hindostan ..... Pondicherry.
June DEPARTURE.
2 Deccan (s) ..... Reynold son ... Calcutta.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—5TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Royal George, 5 hhds port wine, B Rustomjee.

FROM LONDON.

Haddon Hall, 65 cases oilmanstore, 16 cases medicine, and 2 casks glassware, S Heeptoola ; 13 cases L Stones, B Sazba & Co ; 40 cases beer, and 10 cases hams, Stenhouse & Co ; 2 casks glassware, N & B Wadia & Co ; 120 cases oilmanstore, and 20 cases soap, M Futtie.

Conflict, 34 cases oilmanstore, &c, The L A & A Co.

Nouvelle Pallas, 50 cases corks, and 100 cases brandy, P Framjee & Co.

Royal George, 100 boxes soap, A Abdoollaly ; 101 cases oilmanstore &c, A H G Hoosen.

British Consul, 27 cases oilmanstore, &c, The L A & A Co.

Strathclyde (s), 55 cases sherry, Byculla Club ; 3 cases cheese, The L A & A Co.

Children, 52 kegs iron nails, and 14 cases hardware, N Chandabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sphinx (s), 24 casks glassware, T Kuanes.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dublin, 200 cases pipes, C Macdonald & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Nouvelle Pallas, 29 cases oilmanstore, S Heeptoola ; 10 cases claret, P Framjee & Co.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—5TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Euxine, 35 bales cotton, M Ladha.

Macedon, 118 bales cotton, S P Framjee & Co ; 60 bales cotton M Haseraz.

Seaforth, 70 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co.

Ashgrove, 300 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co ; 100 bales cotton, S Mooljee ; 30 bales cotton, C Poonchund.

Evelyn, 26 bales cotton, Fehrend Brothers.

Prince Oscar, 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Sydney Dacres, 5 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co ; 9 casts jumalgota, N Gangjee.

Orifiamme, 300 bags linseed, S Narronjee & Co.

Isabella Kerr, 150 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co ; 80 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.

Elizabeth Fry, 52 bales cotton, O Nundoom.

British Consul, 80 bales cotton, C Joogoobhoy ; 102 bales cotton, M Hurrikissondass ; 50 bales cotton, H Khan.

Sir Charles Napier, 80 bales cotton, M Heerjee ; 40 bales cotton, M Soorjee ; 200 bales cotton, H D Freck & Co.

Timash (s), 22 bales wool, F M Dana ; 100 bales wool, J Varria ; 107 bales cotton, N Manockjee ; 26 bales wool D Ruttonsey ; 50 bales cotton, C Ludha ; 75 bales wool, V Jairam ; 150 bales cotton, C Bunsy & Co ; 50 bales wool, L Enderjee ; 32 bales wool, D Govindjee ; 50 bales wool, P Purbhoodas ; 50 bales cotton, B Canjee ; 50 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touch & Co ; 3 bales cotton, S P Framjee & Co ; 141 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co ; 90 bales wool, N Khuttow ; 25 cases gum, D Merwanjee & Co ; 20 bales wool, E Mooraz ; 40 bales wool, J Hormusjee & Co ; 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co ; 50 bales cotton, F Sands & Co ; 30 bales cotton, H Thakersey ; 25 bales wool, G H Nanjee ; 25 bales wool, L Rajubally ; 25 cases wool, N Rumchoodas.

Stormcock, 100 bales cotton, B Canjee.

Mary Stenhouse, 2,000 bundles coir yarn, N Manordass ; 450 bales cotton, George S King & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

Baroda (s), 50 bales wool, P Purbhoodass.

City of Berlin, 54 bales cotton, M Vussonjee.

Royal Shields, 300 bales cotton, Kunckler, Preiswerck & Co.

Sir John Mandeville, 150 bales cotton, V Luckmoobhoy.

Charles Bal, 600 bags linseed, Alsen, Riebe & Co ; 180 bags saltpetre, C Luckmedass.

Quorn, 500 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co ; 437 bundles myrabolams and 63 bundles ambalmlidee, N Dyall.

FOR HAVRE.

Lalla Rookh, 95 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

British India, 1,700 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co ; 124 cwt of horns, P Damjee.

Rinaldo, 350 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co.

Enterpe, 300 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co.

Tythonus, 500 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Enterpe, 26 cases gum and 20 cases olibanum, D Dossa.

Kingdom O'Fife, 50 casts gum, G Fazul & Co.

Baroda (s), 15 bundles E teeth, A Peerbhoy ; 499 pieces E teeth, C Purasotum ; 2 bundles and 171 pieces E teeth, N Damoder.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sphinx (s), 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 50 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Strathclyde (s), 500 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

Sphinx (s), 90 bales cotton, Remington & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Nimrod, 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Index, 500 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Statesman (s), 50 bales cotton, V Poonsee & Co ; 61 bales cotton, M Visbhoocundass ; 13 bundles fishmaws, and 88 bundles sharkfins, M Somjee ; 200 bales cotton, Ebram.

Behar (s), 186 chests M opium, David Sassoon & Co ; 16½ chests M opium, N J Ebram ; 6 chests M opium, E D Lungram ; 1 box silver dollars, H A Esmail & Co ; 3 boxes silver dollars, K Noordin & Co ; 14 chests M opium, S Nursurwanjee ; 14 chests M opium, R Khimjee & Co ; 15 bundles E teeth, and 22½ chests M opium, C Ebram ; 11 chests M opium, E & D B Futtakia ; 8 chests M opium, D C Tatta ; 14 chests M opium, F Amejee ; 15 chests M opium, C Ebram ; 5 chests M opium, H Hurdwodass.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Behar, 10 chests M opium, N J Ebram ; 10 chests M opium, S E Sassoon ; 21 chests M opium, G Singance ; 2½ chests M opium, G Chagooram ; 31 chests M opium, D C Tata ; 5½ chests M opium, H Hurdwodass.

### COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 30s. N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 3rd June.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah | ·685 in. |
| Temperature of the Air | 86·2 " |
| Wet bulb Thermometer | 78·1 " |
| Dew Point | 75·1 " |
| Relative Humidity of Air | ·699 " |
| Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded =1) | 3·8 " |
| Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day | 91·4 " |
| Minimum do. do. | 82·8 " |
| Gen. Direction of Wind—WSW, W, WSW, | |
| Movement of 24 hours | 233 |

| | In. | Ct. |
|---|---|---|
| Fall of Rain during the week | 0 | 00 |
| Registered between 1st January and 28th May 1871 | 3 | 47 |
| Total fall of Rain between 1st January and 4th June | 3 | 47 |

from the 15th June to the 15th October, under the rules of 1868.

British Medical Staff.—Staff Surgeon H. Keisall, (in medical charge 2nd Battalion 1st Foot) from the 20th October to the 12th November 1870, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

Indian Medical Service.—Surgeon G. B. Hadow, (in medical charge 9th Native Infantry) to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Head Quarters, Simla, 27th May 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

18th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant G. L. R. Richardson, officiating Adjutant, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern, vice Dickson, on furlough, and to continue to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his other duties. Dated 20th May 1871.

2nd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant B. Channer, 1st Battalion 14th Regiment, officiating 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Gordon, who is officiating Adjutant. Dated 20th May 1871.

25th Native Infantry—Ensign J. J. Money Simons, 41st Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Rankin. Dated 20th May 1871.

Ensign P. E. Anderson, 109th Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Money-Simons. Dated 20th May 1871.

27th Native Infantry—Lieutenant R. A. Sweetenham, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster, vice Campbell, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department Dated 20th May 1871.

31st Native Infantry.—Lieutenant A. C. G Lydiard, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster, vice Farwell, vacated on promotion. Dated 20th May 1871.

Lieutenant B. C. Graves, Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Lydiard. Dated 20th May 1871.

Head Quarters, Simla, 30th May 1871.

Instructions having been received for the Head Quarters and Batteries of the 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery to proceed to England next cold reason, the non-commissioned officers, artificers and men desirous of extending their services in this country will be allowed to volunteer for the Royal Artillery serving in any of the presidencies, under the rules laid down in para. 2 of G. G. O. No. 695 of 17th November 1863.

The non-commissioned officers and artificers volunteering to remain in India will take rank in the brigade to which they may be posted, according to the dates of their promotion.

It is to be understood that men remaining in the country may select their presidency, but are not to be allowed to volunteer for any particular brigade or battery.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—5TH JUNE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton | £3 0s. 0d. | p. ton. |
| | Cases | £3 0s. 0d. | " |
| | Seeds | £2 10s. 0d. | " |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton | £2 2s. 6d. to £2 3s. 0d. | |
| | Wooden Ships | £1 17s. 6d. to £2 2s. 6d | |
| | Myrabolams & Cot bds | £1 0s. 0d. | |
| | Seeds | £1 15s. 0d. | |
| Havre | Cotton | £2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d. | |
| | Coffee | | |
| Overland | Steamers | £3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d. | |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal | | £2 17s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. | |
| China | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 8 per bale. | |
| | Opium | Rs. 250 to 30 per chest | |
| | Sailing Ships | Rs. 6 per bale | |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton | |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges | |
| Mauritius | | 8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal. | |

ARRIVAL.

| June | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Lord Clyde (s) | Kingcome | Cochin, May 30. |

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Delhi, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Nouvelle Pallas, to Bordeaux via Malabar Coast.

THE HOOGHLY.

June ARRIVAL.
3 Androclos ..... Christiansen ... Monte Video, Mar. 28.

MADRAS.

June ARRIVALS.
2 Deccan (s) ..... Reynoldson ... Southampton.
Hindostan ..... Pondicherry.
June DEPARTURE.
2 Deccan (s) ..... Reynold son ... Calcutta.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—5TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Royal George, 5 hhds port wine, B Rustomjee.

FROM LONDON.

Haddon Hall, 65 cases oilmanstore, 16 cases medicine, and 2 casks glassware, S Heeptoola ; 13 cases L Stones, B Sazba & Co ; 40 cases beer, and 10 cases hams, Stenhouse & Co ; 2 casks glassware, N & B Wadia & Co ; 120 cases oilmanstore, and 20 cases soap, M Futtie.

Conflict, 34 cases oilmanstore, &c, The L A & A Co.

Nouvelle Pallas, 50 cases corks, and 100 cases brandy, P Framjee & Co.

Royal George, 100 boxes soap, A Abdoollaly ; 101 cases oilmanstore &c, A H G Hoosen.

British Consul, 27 cases oilmanstore, &c, The L A & A Co.

Strathclyde (s), 55 cases sherry, Byculla Club ; 3 cases cheese, The L A & A Co.

Children, 52 kegs iron nails, and 14 cases hardware, N Chandabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sphinx (s), 24 casks glassware, T Kuanes.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dublin, 200 cases pipes, C Macdonald & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Nouvelle Pallas, 29 cases oilmanstore, S Heeptoola ; 10 cases claret, P Framjee & Co.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—5TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Euxine, 35 bales cotton, M Ladha.

Macedon, 118 bales cotton, S P Framjee & Co ; 60 bales cotton M Haseraz.

Seaforth, 70 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co.

Ashgrove, 300 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co ; 100 bales cotton, S Mooljee ; 30 bales cotton, C Poonchund.

Evelyn, 26 bales cotton, Fehrend Brothers.

Prince Oscar, 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Sydney Dacres, 5 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co ; 9 casts jumalgota, N Gangjee.

Orifiamme, 300 bags linseed, S Narronjee & Co.

Isabella Kerr, 150 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co ; 80 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.

Elizabeth Fry, 52 bales cotton, O Nundoom.

British Consul, 80 bales cotton, C Joogoobhoy ; 102 bales cotton, M Hurrikissondass ; 50 bales cotton, H Khan.

Sir Charles Napier, 80 bales cotton, M Heerjee ; 40 bales cotton, M Soorjee ; 200 bales cotton, H D Freck & Co.

Timash (s), 22 bales wool, F M Dana ; 100 bales wool, J Varria ; 107 bales cotton, N Manockjee ; 26 bales wool D Ruttonsey ; 50 bales cotton, C Ludha ; 75 bales wool, V Jairam ; 150 bales cotton, C Bunsy & Co ; 50 bales wool, L Enderjee ; 32 bales wool, D Govindjee ; 50 bales wool, P Purbhoodas ; 50 bales cotton, B Canjee ; 50 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touch & Co ; 3 bales cotton, S P Framjee & Co ; 141 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co ; 90 bales wool, N Khuttow ; 25 cases gum, D Merwanjee & Co ; 20 bales wool, E Mooraz ; 40 bales wool, J Hormusjee & Co ; 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co ; 50 bales cotton, F Sands & Co ; 30 bales cotton, H Thakersey ; 25 bales wool, G H Nanjee ; 25 bales wool, L Rajubally ; 25 cases wool, N Rumchoodas.

Stormcock, 100 bales cotton, B Canjee.

Mary Stenhouse, 2,000 bundles coir yarn, N Manordass ; 450 bales cotton, George S King & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

Baroda (s), 50 bales wool, P Purbhoodass.

City of Berlin, 54 bales cotton, M Vussonjee.

Royal Shields, 300 bales cotton, Kunckler, Preiswerck & Co.

Sir John Mandeville, 150 bales cotton, V Luckmoobhoy.

Charles Bal, 600 bags linseed, Alsen, Riebe & Co ; 180 bags saltpetre, C Luckmedass.

Quorn, 500 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co ; 437 bundles myrabolams and 63 bundles ambalmlidee, N Dyall.

FOR HAVRE.

Lalla Rookh, 95 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

British India, 1,700 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co ; 124 cwt of horns, P Damjee.

Rinaldo, 350 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co.

Enterpe, 300 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co.

Tythonus, 500 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Enterpe, 26 cases gum and 20 cases olibanum, D Dossa.

Kingdom O'Fife, 50 casts gum, G Fazul & Co.

Baroda (s), 15 bundles E teeth, A Peerbhoy ; 499 pieces E teeth, C Purasotum ; 2 bundles and 171 pieces E teeth, N Damoder.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sphinx (s), 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 50 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Strathclyde (s), 500 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

Sphinx (s), 90 bales cotton, Remington & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

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| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah | ·685 in. |
| Temperature of the Air | 86·2 " |
| Wet bulb Thermometer | 78·1 " |
| Dew Point | 75·1 " |
| Relative Humidity of Air | ·699 " |
| Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded =1) | 3·8 " |
| Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day | 91·4 " |
| Minimum do. do. | 82·8 " |
| Gen. Direction of Wind—WSW, W, WSW, | |
| Movement of 24 hours | 233 |

| | In. | Ct. |
|---|---|---|
| Fall of Rain during the week | 0 | 00 |
| Registered between 1st January and 28th May 1871 | 3 | 47 |
| Total fall of Rain between 1st January and 4th June | 3 | 47 |

## DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Rev. F. L. SHARPIN. | F. ROWLAND, Esq.
Rev. W. H. HARPUR. | R. C. SMITH, Esq.

HEAD MASTER—MR. J. A. SWORNSBOURNE,
(Late 2nd Master Albert College, Framlingham.)

HEAD MISTRESS—MISS WATLING.

The above School, which is conducted upon Church of England principles, and teaches up to the University Standard for Matriculation, RE-OPENS on WEDNESDAY next, the 7TH inst., in the Bungalow formerly known as the Victoria Hotel, overlooking the Government Gardens.

A most efficient Head Master from England has been liberally provided, at great expense, by the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education, and it is hoped that under its present auspices the School will not fail to meet with the confidence and support of that portion of the public for whose benefit it has especially been established.

FEES—Varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month according to age and requirements.

A Bullock Gharry will be provided for the conveyance of Children to and from the School, during the Monson, at a small extra charge.

Boarders, for whom there is excellent accommodation, are received by the Head Master.

F. L. SHARPIN, M.A.,
Chaplain of Byculla and Hon. Superintendent.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FFORDE—June 2nd, at Dohad, Punch Mahals, the wife of A. Brownlow Fforde, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, of a son.

DEATH.

MENZIES—June 3rd, at Oomrowtee, the infant son of Major H. C. Menzies, Madras Staff Corps.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CORNER—June 1st, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Arthur M. Corner, of a son.

BRIDGE—June 1st, at Nungumbaukum, the wife of Mr. Albert Gerdes, of a daughter, still-born.

RICHTENSEIG—May 27th, at Simla, the wife of Mr. Carl Theodor Richtenseig, of a daughter.

DEATH.

PARRY—May 26th, at Mussoorie, of acute pneumonitis, Eliza, relict of Lieutenant William Parry, aged 61 years.

### NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.


# The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1871.


WHAT precise form the new Port Trust of Bombay is intended to take is still Colonel Kennedy's secret; but we are probably not far wrong in suspecting that, as designed by the Public Works Secretary, it will contain the smallest possible infusion of the commercial element. Just for the look of the thing, possibly, some merchant belonging to a well-affected firm will be allowed a seat at the new Board; but, even if he were inclined to be independent, what chance would he have of making his voice heard or his influence felt in face of the opposition of four or five official members? Sir Bartle Frere, who originally suggested that the creation of a Port Trust would be serviceable to Bombay, certainly never dreamt of establishing what would be merely a new branch of the Public Works Department. He gave us the germ of the future Trust in the constitution of the Harbour Board, a body in which the shipping and mercantile interests are strongly represented, and which may fairly claim the credit of having already done good work for Bombay. Such mistakes as the Board may have committed would, we venture to say, have in all probability been avoided, if the members directly representing the Government had been men who knew something about commerce and its wants instead of mere up-country civilians. Yet, instead of seeking to enlarge the scope of the Harbour Board's power and responsibilities, and, by reducing the official element to a minimum, to make the new Trust a body really representative of the mercantile community of Bombay, our Public Works Secretary is only bent on getting back for his own Department that authority to control all the affairs of the Harbour which it lost on the appointment of the Board a few years ago. We are convinced Colonel Kennedy can only wish to gain his end by fair means, and we must therefore assume it is but a coincidence that, since the plan for the organisation of the Trust first acquired a definite form, various attempts have been made to thwart and annoy the members of the Harbour Board, and to depreciate their labours by unfounded statements as to the excess of their expenditure over the income of the port. But certainly the impression, from whatever source derived, is now pretty general, that the Harbour Board must be classed with our other failures; and the existence of such a feeling is of course the first step towards the recovery by the Public Works Department of the entire control over the port as well as the city of Bombay.

Let this scheme be carried out, and Bombay is condemned to another century of heavy taxation, mismanagement, and neglect. While there is still opportunity for criticism, we would respectfully urge on the consideration of Government whether a key to the solution

being 95 per cent. of the whole in plain cottons, and in yarns about the same proportion as to Calcutta. There appeared some months ago in a report by the Board of Revenue what seemed to most of us rather too doleful a prospective view of the Calcutta trade, as regards the injurious effect of the Suez Canal thereon, to the promotion of Bombay. So far, however, figures do not bear out such a view as, taking the two leading staples alluded to higher up, I find that in 1870 Calcutta imported in all of plain cottons 617 millions of yards, and of yarn close upon 17 millions of lbs., while Bombay received during the same period only 233 million yards of the former and 10 million lbs. of the latter article. For the first four months of this year the figures are—to Calcutta 202 million yards plain cottons and 4½ million lbs. yarn against to Bombay 63 million yards and 1¾ million lbs. respectively. Doubtless it would have been better for Calcutta importers had their supplies of late been less, but in the matter of price I find that even in the face of these enormous shipments the Calcutta market has generally been the better of the two. I do not, I need scarcely say, give the foregoing figures in any vain spirit of boasting or needless comparison, but the Board's report to which I have referred seemed to me to take an altogether exaggerated and even a misleading view of what were likely to be the early effects of the opening of the Suez Canal on the trade of this port. By the kindness of the Board of Agency of the East Indian Railway, the Chamber is now furnished with weekly returns of piece-goods and twist forwarded from this, and, also from time to time with a memo. of the quantities from Bombay which go past Jubbulpore on to Allahabad. This latter return affords the real test of the extent to which Bombay is now supplying markets in the North-West, hitherto supplied from Calcutta; and so far it is quite appreciable. Nor is this surprising, for while steam-freight through the canal to Calcutta is little, if at all, dearer than to Bombay, goods destined for Allahabad or higher markets have to pay on but 550 miles of railway from Calcutta against over 800 miles from Bombay to the same destination. By and bye, when Bombay has direct communication by railway through Rajpootana, the most northerly of the Upper Provinces and the Punjab will doubtless draw their goods from the Western Presidency; but by that time I trust we shall see much increased consumption in the provinces which naturally look solely to Calcutta for their supply, and such development of the eastern districts as will more than supplythe vacuum and enable our trade still to hold up its head.

## PASSENGERS INWARD BOUND.

The P. & O. steamer Deccan arrived at Madras on the 2nd instant with the following passengers. She sailed the same day for Calcutta :—

From Southampton to Madras—Col. W. Barber, Mrs Major, Miss Sperely, Rasgot Sahib.

From Singapore to Madras—Col. and Mrs. Cholmeley, Captain and Mrs. Atkinson, Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen, native officers and men.

From Penang to Madras—Lieutenant and Mrs Firth and 5 children, and Miss Young.

From Southampton to Calcutta—Lieutenant Sandford, Lieut-Tibbis, Paymaster Minchin, Asst. Surgeon Carpenter, Capt and Mrs. Gooch, and Jonadath Dass.

From Brindisi to Calcutta.—Mr. R. Steel.

## Mr. ANSTEY'S RETURN TO BOMBAY.

(*Englishman.*)

Sir,—In your issue of to-day, speaking of the Patna trials, you say as follows :—

"It is said—we know not with what truth—that Mr. Anstey returned to Bombay very much dissatisfied, as he could not get so large a fee as he wished."

We are in a position to say positively that the statement is *untrue*.

The amount of Mr. Anstey's fee had no bearing whatever upon the fact of his returning to Bombay.

Carruthers & Dignam,
Attornies for Ameer Khan and Hashmadad Khan.
7½, Hastings Street, Calcutta, June 2, 1871.

## THE LATE MAJOR COTTON WAY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Pelly, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, has addressed the following letter, dated the 3rd ult., to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department, with reference to the death of Major Way :—

Sir,—It is with the deepest regret that I have to-day had to telegraph to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the sudden death of Major Cotton Way, Acting Political Agent at Muscat, on the 1st inst.

The late Major Way served with me in these regions during nearly five years, in the first instance as Assistant Resident; and more recently, during a delicate and anxious period, as Acting Political Agent at Muscat.

In public life I ever found him upright, able, and devoted to his duty—socially he was frank, manly, and kindhearted.

I lament his premature death; and Government have lost in him a servant who always did his work thoroughly; and met exposure, risk, and hardship with unaffected cheerfulness.

He leaves a widow and six children.

Resolution of Government, dated 5th inst.—His Excellency in Council received with great regret the news of Major Way's death. He fully concurs with Colonel Pelly in his osservations regarding the value of Major Way's services while employed under the Political Residents in the Persian Gulf.

## THE PATNA TRIAL.

(*Englishman*, June 3.)

Sir,—The trial of the seven Mahomedans charged with abetting an attempt to wage war against the Queen by the assistance they have rendered to the Wahabee colony on the N. W. Frontier commenced on the 30th of May before the Sessions Judge of Patna. On the side of the prosecution is Mr. J. O'Kinealy, of the Civil Service. The prisoners are defended by four barristers, Messrs. Ingram, Lingham, Mendes, and Macgregor.

Mr. Ingram applied for an interpreter; not for the prisoners (for they are natives of Patna, and understand Hindee, which is the language of the Court), but for *himself*. The Judge said that there was no interpreter attached to his Court; but if the barrister wanted one, he should retain one for himself. The barristers have since retained an interpreter. It would appear the telegram sent to you from Patna was intended to prejudice the public against the Judge. *Hindee* is the language of the Court, and barristers who intend to plead in that Court should know the language of the Court. All the servants of Government are required to pass examinations in the languages of the country before they are entrusted with any authority, and there is no reason why barristers of the High Court should not know the language of the Courts they plead in.

The barrister then applied for details of the charges [illegible] of the charges had been made over long ago to the prisoners), and the Judge remarked that as the evidence proceeded he would detail the charges, if he considered it necessary to do so. The Judge did not consider it necessary to give the details of the charges as the telegram would lead you to believe.

Mr. Ingham understands Hindee; he was born and has been educated in India, and does not need an interpreter. Mr. Mendes should know the native languages, since he also was born and educated in India. Mr. Lingham requires one interpreter, and the attorney for the prosecution has engaged one for him. Mr. Macgregor takes notes, and Mr. Ingram's interpreter answers for him.

The barristers applied for separate trials, but the Judge ruled that as the charges related to one conspiracy, and the evidence recorded before the magistrate appeared to be more or less connected with all the prisoners, he did not think it necessary to divide the trials.

Four assessors sit with the Judge, and appear busy taking notes of the evidence. The great Mr. Anstey has not yet made an appearance.

A LOOKER-ON.

## COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

Statement showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from the 1st October 1870 up to week ending 28th May 1871, as compared with the exports up to the same date in the season of 1869-70.

| Stations. | Exports for Week ending 28th May 1871. Full Pressed. | Exports for Week ending 28th May 1871. Half Pressed. | Total Exports up to 28th May 1871. Full Pressed. | Total Exports up to 28th May 1871. Half Pressed. | Total Exports up to 28th May 1870. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Dollars. |
| Nagpore | — | — | 1,956 | 1,956 | 1,956 | 48,013 |
| Kamptee | — | — | 697 | 697 | 697 | |
| Pauni | — | — | 316 | 316 | 316 | |
| Chandore | — | — | 10,276 | 1,508 | 11,784 | 264 |
| Dudhmala | — | — | 11,404 | 1,508 | 12,912 | 193 |
| Moorlaupore | — | — | — | — | — | 290 |
| Akolah | — | — | 9,393 | 3,019 | 12,412 | 1,807 |
| Khangaum | — | — | 8,219 | 2,821 | 11,040 | 1,724 |
| Nandoorah | — | — | 4,355 | 1,524 | 5,879 | 1,767 |
| Burhanpore | — | — | 5,179 | 1,524 | 6,703 | 949 |
| Asseerghur | — | — | — | — | — | 647 |
| Seonee | — | — | — | — | — | 1,263 |
| Gurrawarra | — | — | — | — | — | 818 |
| Bunkerry | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Barra | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Narsingpore | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | — | — | 98,007 | 48,013 | 146,021 | 54,670 |
| Akolah | — | — | 9,393 | 3,019 | 12,412 | 1,807 |
| Khangaum | — | — | 8,219 | 2,821 | 11,040 | 1,724 |
| Nandoorah | — | — | 4,355 | 1,524 | 5,879 | 1,767 |
| Burhanpore | — | — | 5,179 | 1,524 | 6,703 | 949 |
| Asseerghur | — | — | — | — | — | 647 |
| Seonee | — | — | — | — | — | 1,263 |
| Gurrawarra | — | — | — | — | — | 818 |
| Bunkerry | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Barra | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Narsingpore | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | — | — | 98,007 | 48,013 | 146,021 | 54,670 |
| Akolah | — | — | 17,099 | 5,032 | 22,131 | 2,945 |
| Khangaum | — | — | 17,598 | 5,032 | 22,630 | 2,945 |
| Nandoorah | — | — | 12,418 | 3,019 | 15,437 | 1,807 |
| Burhanpore | — | — | 10,358 | 3,019 | 13,377 | 1,807 |
| Asseerghur | — | — | — | — | — | 1,263 |
| Seonee | — | — | — | — | — | 1,263 |
| Gurrawarra | — | — | — | — | — | 818 |
| Bunkerry | — | — | — | — | — | 818 |
| Barra | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Narsingpore | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | — | — | 57,473 | 16,103 | 73,576 | 12,666 |
| Akolah | 1,169 | 49 | 9,393 | 1,956 | 11,349 | 1,807 |
| Khangaum | — | — | 8,219 | 1,956 | 10,175 | 1,724 |
| Nandoorah | — | — | 4,355 | 1,524 | 5,879 | 1,767 |
| Burhanpore | — | — | 5,179 | 1,524 | 6,703 | 949 |
| Asseerghur | — | — | — | — | — | 647 |
| Seonee | — | — | — | — | — | 1,263 |
| Gurrawarra | — | — | — | — | — | 818 |
| Bunkerry | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Barra | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Narsingpore | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 1,169 | 49 | 27,146 | 6,960 | 34,106 | 6,970 |
| Akolah | — | — | 9,393 | 1,956 | 11,349 | 1,807 |
| Khangaum | — | — | 8,219 | 1,956 | 10,175 | 1,724 |
| Nandoorah | — | — | 4,355 | 1,524 | 5,879 | 1,767 |
| Burhanpore | — | — | 5,179 | 1,524 | 6,703 | 949 |
| Asseerghur | — | — | — | — | — | 647 |
| Seonee | — | — | — | — | — | 1,263 |
| Gurrawarra | — | — | — | — | — | 818 |
| Bunkerry | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Barra | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Narsingpore | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | — | — | 27,146 | 6,960 | 34,106 | 6,970 |
| Akolah | 254 | 41 | 2,100 | 358 | 2,458 | 1,807 |
| Khangaum | 111 | 49 | 5,156 | 1,956 | 7,112 | 1,724 |
| Nandoorah | — | — | — | — | — | 1,767 |
| Burhanpore | — | — | — | — | — | 949 |
| Asseerghur | — | — | — | — | — | 647 |
| Seonee | — | — | — | — | — | 1,263 |
| Gurrawarra | — | — | — | — | — | 818 |
| Bunkerry | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Barra | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Narsingpore | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 365 | 90 | 7,256 | 2,314 | 9,570 | 8,955 |

Totals in Bales of 3½ Cwts.

| | 1870-71. | 1869-70. |
|---|---|---|
| Full-pressed..... | 103,991 | 116,221 |
| Half-pressed ..... | 24,014 | 66,027 |
| Dokras ... 4,863 | 18,027 | 41,013 — 14,357 |
| 3 | 229,032 | 3 196,585 |

A. J. Dunsop,
Assistant Cotton Commissioner, West Berar.
Dated Camp Akolah, 3rd June 1871.

## BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY.

At the High Court, yesterday, the Advocate General applied to the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent that a day might be fixed within which creditors of the Bombay Shipping Company in India and Europe should be required to prove their debts.

A petition was presented by Mr. James George Smith, Mr. John Robert Campbell, Messrs. Atherton and Co., and Mr. Ashley of Bombay, which stated that at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders, it had been resolved, first, that the company should be wound up voluntarily; and second, that the applicants should be appointed liquidators of the company. The petition asked the Court to exercise its powers under section 154 of the Indian Companies' Act 1869, by fixing a certain day in which the creditors in England and elsewhere, and the creditors in India should be required to prove their debts or that they should be excluded. His Lordship fixed 6th September 1871 as the day for creditors and claimants resident in British India, and the 5th December for those in Europe or elsewhere.

## A SUNDAY MORNING IN BOMBAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

"Sahib, Sahib, Sahib!"

"Eugh!"

"Sahib! Sarrhe panch baggia gaia, tea and toast ready."

"Go to the d——l"!

"Sahib, Sahib! Ghora taiyar hai."

"Jao you ——:" after which a slipper flies across the room, which the wily domestic who had been endeavouring to wake his master avoids with ease, proving that this little performance was of frequent occurrence. The boy as if nothing had happened continued to arrange his master's riding kit, and that worthy being, now partly awakened by the exertion of throwing the slipper, rolls out of bed to his table, seizes a mango which she devours, nibbles a very small piece of toast, and drinks half a cup of tea—then plunging his head into his washing basin, takes it out again looking rather less sleepy, and more fit for riding ten miles than he did a minute or two previously. His temper is however by no means unruffled, and after grumbling continually until he has his riding breeches and socks on, he prepares to get into his riding boots. Even his boy, who is as accustomed to his master's manners and customs as an eel is said to become to skinning, seems to feel some slight perturbation when he begins to pull on his boots—Napoleons polished to look like 'real Whitby jet.'

"As usual you've forgotten to soap the heels of these confounded boots inside."

"No, Sar, I put plenty soap inside."

"Ah, I thought so, you idiot; you've put in too much, as you always do, and made the leather too soft!"

Our hero, it will be observed (we will call him Brown), was not quite consistent when out of temper—as he was now, the morning being very hot, and he having been pulling at his first boot for almost five minutes. His boy, who is taking some interest in the operation, and who has had to pull the boot off again three times so as to give his master an opportunity of "starting fair with the confounded thing again," remarks in an injured tone, "Sea water too much bad for these sort boots." The remark was doubtless meant harmlessly, but it was nevertheless irritating to his Sahib, who, after calling him some very strange English and Hindustani words, said, "Besides, the last time I wore these boots I rode across paddy fields, and never went near any water." This silences the boy, whom he does not consider it necessary to undeceive, when he remembers a minute afterwards that the last time he wore these boots he rode a pony which he took into the sea for a bath, when they might possibly have got wet. The Napoleons being at last conquered, our hero thinks he might perpetrate a small joke about the "Man of Sedan," but, as he would have to explain it to his boy, he reserves it for a more appreciative audience. After the boots, there are only the spurs and a sun hat and a cheroot, and Mr. Brown is ready to start. (I do not mean to say that he wore nothing but boots, spurs, and a sola topee like a Hottentot chief, but his other clothing had been previously adjusted.)

It was just 6 o'clock as our hero, mounted on his well-bred flea-bitten Arab horse, departed from his bungalow on Malabar Hill, enjoying the fragrance of the morning air and of one of those most delicately flavored little cheroots called Trichinopolies, commonly known in Bombay as Trichies. For the benefit of the uninitiated, I must here describe his bungalow and compound. The bungalow, like most in this locality, was in appearance, outwardly, a mixture between a North American Indian's wigwam, a dog-kennel, and an umbrella. Inside, however, it was fitted up with every luxury, for our hero was a Cottonwallah, who, having lost money heavily during the last few years, had, as a matter of course, increased his expenditure in every imaginable way to keep up appearances. The entrance of the bungalow was extremely pretty, a porch covered with those creepers so well-known about Bombay, viz., the "Flos Bandy cooty" or "Burra Sucr:" the "Yasukey," whose graceful twinings are the delight of every horticulturist; the "Kisko Malum" or wild crab apple, and that charming little blue flowered creeper the "Chota Hazree."

On entering the porch the first thing that struck one's gaze as strange was that a man like Brown, who furnished his house so well, should allow dogs in old cane chairs, and two or three monkeys with their juvenile attendants, to be scattered all about the verandah; at the further end of which were some servants washing up crockery, all talking at the top of their voices, probably to drown the noise of breaking of glasses, which occurred about once every five minutes. A casual observer might also think it strange that ice should be kept in the sun out in India, but Brown's ice box was placed in the only part of the verandah where it could have the full benefit of the morning sun, and as the lid was usually open it was a mystery that he ever got any ice at all. We are however wandering from the thread of our narrative. The bungalow was specious and airy, and, on entering the sitting room, one was struck with the air of extreme comfort pervading the place, notwithstanding the untidy entrance. A room of fifty feet long by about thirty wide, being the breadth of the house from verandah to verandah. A billiard table at the end. A large round dining table in the centre, and the garden-verandah or non-entrance side furnished as a drawing room. It was matted with China matting throughout, and the drawing room had the addition of a handsome drugget. The walls were covered with good engravings after Landseer, Ansdell, Millais, &c., two large mirrors, and a few hunting pictures. The furniture was all handsomely carved blackwood, with the exception of the billiard table, one of Thurton's best, and the piano, one of Erard's grand; but as Brown was not musical, and very few of his friends were either, this last piece of furniture was oftener used for putting pegs on whilst playing billiards, or as the favorite spot for a siesta of a large Persian cat, than for its proper purpose. The ornaments were a strange mixture—for instance, on one side-table was a handsome alabaster clock, with a figure of a lady on it, gaily attired for this climate, across whose delicately moulded arm some one had thrown a dog collar. In front of the clock were two Poonah figures, one of them headless, and by the side two very pretty vases filled with device flowers. The table in the drawing room also contained an incongruous mixture; three or four very handsome photograph books, some well bound books of poetry, &c., a beautifully inlaid card basket, and one or two ivory boxes, together with a pair of spurs, some gun wads and caps, and a dog whistle in the card basket, and a bull-terrier puppy asleep on a bead mat, and a few cheroot cases and pipes. The front verandah overlooking the sea had some of the most comfortable chairs and couches in it, half of which were usually occupied by dogs. The garden itself was in parts most tastefully laid out, yet here again, within five yards of a magnificent fernery, a bullock was tethered surrounded by straw and other litter.

We must not forget the owner of all these incongruities. He is cantering easily along the road towards Colaba, and having passed the Cotton Green and everything appertaining thereto, he arrives at the military quarter of Colaba proper, and, riding into one of the smallest compounds with one of the smallest bungalows imaginable in it, leaves his horse in charge of a ghorawallah, and walks into the verandah. As he rounds the corner he becomes painfully aware of a woman in white fluttering away in dire dismay, and is met by his old friend and schoolfellow Smith, who has lately returned from England with his wife to join his regiment. Captain Smith, a man of about five years' standing, expresses great pleasure at seeing Brown, and after offering him a peg and cheroot, both of which are accepted, they talk over old times for about half an hour, when they are joined by Mrs. Smith, or, as in this unsophisticated land she is called, *M. s. Captain* Smith. She is still arrayed à la Woman in White, but probably some slight additions have been made to her toilet since her precipitate retreat at Brown's arrival. She is a nice-looking girl of about 22, and having only lately arrived from England professes great interest in everything Indian, and talks about "chota hazree" and "burrut pauee," and such like daily necessaries, whenever she has the opportunity. The next arrival in the verandah is Smith's baby, which Brown feels obliged to admire, and with his usual tact he does so in the following manner. "What a charming little fellow, Mrs. Smith; how old is he?" Mrs. Smith blushes slightly, and her husband answers for her—"Oh, the child's only 5 months old." "Dear me, he's a very fine boy, what's his name?" says Brown, determined to ingratiate himself with Mrs. Smith by admiring her baby. Captain Smith gives rather an uncomfortable smile, and Mrs. Smith suddenly remembers she has left her pocket handkerchief in her room—her husband however says, "You see, old fellow, my wife's conf—— I mean, before the baby was born, her grandmother sent us out from England all the necessary kit for a boy. Unfortunately it happens to be a girl, but we're too hard up to get all these sorts of things out here, so we are making the little beggar wear them out. I don't see myself that it makes any odds, but it's rather a sore subject with my wife. The baby's name is Mary Jumna, the latter sounds rather a heathenish sort of a name, but she was born on board as we came out in the Crocodile, and, as we could not well christen her Crocodile, we thought we'd make a kind of compromise by calling her after the other troopship." Brown was expressing great admiration at this happy thought of Smith's, when Mrs. Smith re-entered, having found the missing handkerchief, and Brown once more set himself to work to make himself agreeable, trying to talk to the baby in the baby language, but found the name of Jumna very difficult to manage, such as "Oh zoo ittle Jumminy Wumminy"—but becoming painfully aware that he was making a fool of himself, quotes Moore, and remarked that it was very warm weather, which, although the remark was trite, was nevertheless true. Mrs. Smith said that it was indeed very warm, but not quite so bad as it was in the Red Sea on their way out, which was also a very original remark. Capt. Smith here came to the rescue by saying to his wife, "Oh, by the bye, my dear, Mr. Brown asked me whilst you were out of the room to dine with him to-morrow night." This was not strictly true, but Captain Smith was rather glad of an occasional dinner with his old friends, of whom, as is so often the case with young wives, Mrs. Smith was absurdly jealous, fancying they were all intent on doing her husband some grievous harm. Mrs. Smith merely said "indeed," and Brown, who was not quite ready for the occasion, merely stammered out "Yes"—but perceiving Smith winking and making several contortions behind his wife's back, said, "Yes, Mrs. Smith, and I hope that you will accompany your husband"——Smith broke in with, "Oh, but you know, old fellow, you can't take ladies to the Club, and we were to dine at the Byculla together." Brown was only able to say, "Oh, were we?" When Mrs. Smith said, "You see what a delightful thing it is, Mr. Brown, to be out in India with one's husband, not only having to knock about in all kinds of horrible places in this dreadful climate"—(here Smith began to whistle "Up in a Balloon," and talk very loud to a parrot, who joined in the chorus)—"but he is only too glad of an opportunity to leave one alone, when there is no knowing but what a coolie, or a cobra, or even a tiger may come and kill me." Smith here broke in with, "My dear girl, I should infinitely prefer dining with you at Brown's to dining at the Club," Smith was not veracious, but his motto was, and always had been, "Anything for a quiet life." It was therefore finally agreed that Brown should send his brougham down for Mrs. Smith and the baby the next afternoon, and that he or her husband should ride home together.

It being now 9 A.M., Brown ordered out his horse to ride home after refusing a pressing invitation to stay and take breakfast from Mrs. Smith and to stop and take pot luck from her husband. Smith came to the gate of the compound with him, and as he rode off said, "I say, old fellow, we'll have that dinner at the Club some night next week"—and Brown, assenting, wondered why it was that married men always seemed to appreciate a dinner at a Club more than bachelors, and came to the conclusion, as he cantered along, that India was not a country to enjoy a married life in, nor the country for ladies to be in at all, and that he would not marry until he could afford to leave India for good, and thought the matter over earnestly with the assistance of a chlampagne cup and a Havannah cheroot before breakfast on his arrival at his bungalow.

## HORRIBLE COOLIE TRAGEDY.

### SIX HUNDRED CHINAMEN BURNT AT SEA.

The *Overland China Mail* of May 12 brings us an account of a terrible tragedy.

On the 4th May, a ship formerly known as the Dolores Ugarte sailed from Macao, under the new name of Don Juan, with 650 coolies for Callao. On the 6th, when 60 miles to the southward of Hongkong, a fire broke out. How the fire was caused is not known positively. The captain and crew assert that it originated in the hold, among the coolie "passengers;" the survivors of the latter say that it broke out in the aft part of the ship, near the captain's cabin. However this may be, this fact is certain—that the fire gained a mastery over the ship; that while it was doing so, the hatches were kept battened down upon the passengers, for the space of one hour; that when the captain and most of the crew had made their escape, the fastenings of the hatches were removed; that 50 or 60 of the "passengers" who were nearest to the deck were thereby enabled to escape, to hang on to a floating mast, and ultimately be picked up by a fishing junk, and be brought on to Hongkong; but that *all the rest of the "passengers" remained on board suffocated and stewed in their own fat" until the ship was totally burnt.* That is the simple statement of an incident which exceeds in horror anything that has ever before occurred in the history of the Macao coolie trade.

The following are particulars of this tragedy, as compiled from statements made by the Chinese survivors :—

Startling intelligence was brought over this morning (May 8th) from Macao by the steamer White Cloud, to the effect that a ship of the name of Don Juan, formerly the Dolores Ugarte, Captain Gray, which a few days ago sailed from this harbour to Macao, where she was sold and her name changed, has been burnt on the high seas together with a large number of coolies en route as "passengers" to Callao. Since the arrival of the White Cloud, a fishing junk came into the harbour bringing over here 50 of the "passengers" who had been rescued by the master of the junk from the burning vessel. The junk master states that on the morning of Sunday last, about one or two o'clock, he saw a ship on fire and heard cries of "save life." On going near to the direction of the cry, he saw a number of Chinamen clinging to a mast, crying for help. He took them on board, and they numbered fifty altogether. These men have been handed over to the Captain Superintendent of Police, and are lodging in the gaol. They present the most abject appearance, some with their backs fearfully scalded, others with legs, arms, and body severely burnt, and not a few of them with swollen eyes. Some of these men can hardly walk and are suffering under agonizing pain. A great number of them were entirely naked, while a few had tattered and half-burnt rags on their persons. One or two of the seriously injured men are not expected to live, but under the kind care of Mr. Douglas, the Gaol Superintendent, it is to be hoped that they may recover. There are about ten of them placed in the Gaol Hospital for treatment.

The following is a version of the tragedy as given by the men themselves. They said they embarked on board the ship on the 25th April last, and sailed in her on the 4th instant for Callao. On the 6th instant (Saturday last), about mid-day, the ship was discovered to be on fire on deck. The Europeans were trying to put the fire out, but without success. All this time they were below the hold, with the hatches battened down. When the fire had gone too far, one of the Europeans wrenched off the lock which fastened down the hatches. They all made a rush to the hatch, for by this time the hold was filled with smoke, and a great many of the men were suffocated. When they came on deck, they saw the Europeans leaving in boats, one of which, owing to the struggle the Europeans were making to get into it, was swamped; and all that were in it drowned. There were four boats in the vessel, but one of them was burnt before it was lowered, the two others rowed away, but what had become of them these men cannot tell. Some of the foreigners that could not get into the boats jumped into the water and were drowned. The person who broke open the hatches likewise jumped into the water and was drowned. He was almost the last European that left the ship. He shouted out to them to flee for their lives. By the time the passengers were let out and came on deck, the mainmast of the ship had been partially burnt and the passengers cut it off and threw it into the water. A great many jumped into the water to catch hold of it as the only means of deliverance. Some of them failed to get at it and were drowned. Those who were able to do so clung to it and witnessed the ship burnt to the water's edge. They kept shouting for help, and a fishing junk was attracted to the scene. The ship was burning from mid-day on Saturday until 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, when they were rescued. At that time the fire had reached the copper sheathing on the hull close to the water. They could not tell how the fire originated, but it was certain it did not begin in the hold where they were. A young lad, about 17, said he was one of the twelve told off to act as cooks, who were all privileged to be on deck. He was in the kitchen at the time the fire occurred, and therefore could not say how it originated. He believed it to have occurred through some Europeans playing with their fire-arms. He heard them fire many shots, and shortly after the alarm of fire was raised. It was fully one hour after the alarm that the hatch was opened to the passengers. But at this time the sails and everything on deck had been burnt. The vessel had on board more than 650 coolies, and he could not tell how many Europeans were on board. He was sure of the number of coolies, as he had, along with the eleven others, to prepare their meals. One of the men who was in the hold gave the locality of the fire as the captain's cabin, which was in the stern, and was close to the hold where they were. The fire spread with wonderful rapidity and soon filled the hold with smoke, which suffocated a great many and prevented their escape.

Another statement is here given, as having been elicited before Captain Superintendent Deane, at his office on the 8th inst. Ho Ah-sze is a young man from a Hakka village near Canton, who, with eleven clansmen, went to Macao on promise of obtaining employment at $8 per month for eight years in "Peh-loo." The coolies were fairly treated, so far as he knew, in the barracoons, and the Dolores Ugarte left Macao on the 4th May. They had scarcely enough food, but could buy extras on board, if they chose. On the 6th, while this man was at breakfast (8 o'clock) smoke appeared coming down through the mainhatch gratings. Ho Ah-sze was one of the twelve working "passengers" allowed to be on deck, and he was down below only to take breakfast, three of the twelve being up on deck: the hatch was locked, as it always was when the smoke appeared. Great care was always taken of fire, and though the privileged dozen coolies were allowed to smoke on deck, they were always carefully searched before again going below. The other coolies were not allowed any lamps, and were kept below. Of the twelve privileged or working coolies, only three have been saved. When the smoke appeared, it was blown down the main hatch; but he afterwards saw that the fire was aft. The smoke smelt heavily of oil and medicine, and as it got into the coolies' mouths, they appeared to get suffocated and fell as if they were dead. Very many died on board, some were drowned, and others fell from the masts. When the fire was discovered the coolies assisted, together with the foreigners, in endeavouring to subdue the flames. The coolies worked the pump, and used the buckets freely; but it was found impossible to get it under. The anchors were thrown overboard to try and swing the vessel's stem to the wind; but this only partially succeeded. There was no fighting whatever, and no foreigner killed or wounded: so say the Chinese. And the fire, to their mind, was purely accidental. The evidence as to the boats appears somewhat contradictory. Ho Ah-sze says that there were four boats, into which the crew got themselves stowed; and that the fourth was swamped, but no lives lost. While another passenger states that of the four boats one was burnt and another was swamped, resulting in the death of several of the Europeans; that the coolies were kept down below until two of the boats were at a safe distance, and that the hatches were unlocked just as the last European got over the side of the burning ship. Ho Ah-sze avers that only one Chinaman (the doctor) was saved by the ship's boats. Another account says that the last boat was swamped by means of a rush on the coolies' part to get into it; and altogether the statements anent the boats are not consistent. It is very clear, however, that there was not boat accommodation for a sixth or eighth part of those on board. Over five hundred of the miserable victims were burnt alive, a very small portion having been drowned or killed by falls. Some time after the fire got thorough hold of the vessel, one of the masts went by the board, and to this the survivors clung as their last hope. The iron rigging kept the mast from drifting away from the vessel, although the wind was high and the sea rough. This was on Saturday afternoon. Late that night succour came, and the poor wretches were taken from the mast and otherspars by the master of fishing junk No. 910 (Yu Sing Chee), who arrived at 9 o'clock this morning.

The result of Yu Sing Chee's laudable conduct—he shaped straight for Hongkong when he had saved his living freight—is that fifty peaceable-looking Chinese are now snugly quartered in the gaol building. "Snugly" may not be correct, and is not certainly true as regards some; though those who are suffering from burns have been carefully looked to and tended. There are eighteen thus suffering, six of whom rather severely, and two with danger of inflammation of internal organs. The junk master will doubtless be rewarded for his act of straightforward and prompt generosity, and it is proof that humanity (even if enforced by the license and prompted by an expected reward) is not altogether extinct amongst the native seamen and fishermen.

The following statement is made by a "passenger" now in the gaol and recorded by a competent hand :—

Hu Afui of Sun Ui, cook at Macao, to a man named King Yee, said—A man named Lum Apat told me that I would get a few dollars by a very simple means; that I had simply to go before the Emigration officer and sign my name to a piece of paper, one side of which had Chinese writing, and the other English; that he would get a substitute for me to go on board. After I signed my name I received $8, and two suits of clothes, a pair of shoes and a wadded jacket. No blanket or coverlet of any kind was given to me. Lum Apat was connected with some barracoons. He was a very great friend of mine, and he swore before a Joss that he would not deceive me. Believing him to be sincere in his wish to assist me, I went before the Emigration officer, thinking that Lum Apat would really engage a substitute for me. I was deceived, for when the day came to embark, no substitute arrived; I was taken on board along with upwards of 400 others The men were sent off in companies of ten with a European as guard. He had a drawn sword in his hand. If the men in his charge did not walk fast enough, he would kick them to make them go. I was not told where I was to go to at first. When I signed the printed form, I was told that I was to go to Annam, where I would get work at $4 a-month for any period I liked. There were upward of 600 men on board. They were all lodged in the large hold. Immediately after I signed the contract I was sent on board; it was this time that I expected my friend Lum Apat to come to my rescue with a substitute. We were not allowed to talk on board. There were more than ten men acting as sentries at all times. They had each a bamboo with a string attached, and they whipped all those who talked. These sentries (all foreigners) were relieved now and then. Besides these sentries there were more than ten Chinamen willing of their own accord to sell themselves, and who were employed to assist the sentries to watch us. The vessel was well armed, having two brass cannons 'midships. The muzzle was pointing to the hatch-way leading into the hold where we were. Whenever we wanted to come on deck for necessary purposes, we were to come up two by two. When we wanted to drink water, we must go on deck and suck it up through a bamboo tube. The food was pretty good; we had beef, vegetables, pork, fish &c. The fare was better than an ordinary coolie chow-chow. There were plenty of muskets and swords. We sailed from Macao on the 4th inst., and on the 6th inst., about mid-day, we were below the hold, when we heard a loud explosion from the after-part of the vessel, near the captain's cabin. Suddenly a volume of smoke came into our hold, and there was a strong smell of gunpowder. The smoke was very dense and suffocating. There was also a strong smell of paint. The ship was painted all over. The grating of the two hatches was then put on and fastened by a lock. We then heard sounds of engine working, and the crew on deck were evidently trying to keep the fire under. About one hour after the explosion, the gratings of the hatches were removed, by whom I do not know. There was a general rush to the hatch. I was then partially suffocated by the smoke and smell; a friend of mine, of the name of Ashea, who was also in the hold, pulled me close to the hatch. Some one had ascended the hatch, but I took hold of his queue, by the sheer strength of which I was pulled up. When I came on deck, the sails and everything on deck were on fire. I saw one boat, and it was filled with Europeans. The Chinese doctor, who was quartered in a cabin on deck, was in it. I did not see any boat swamp, but shortly afterwards I saw a boat (the smallest one) floating near the stern of the burning ship. When I came on deck the boat was about a *chaung* (about 13 feet) from the ship. A great many Chinese wanted to swim to the boat. A mast was floating on the water, and great many were clinging to it. The boat was close to the mast and I was standing at the side of the burning ship, intending to jump into the water to get hold of the spar. The Europeans in the boat warned us not go near with swords, and one of them, a short man, had a pistol in his hand. He fired at me and shot me on the leg. The bullet is not extracted yet: it is a small bullet. I fell down and became insensible. My friend, Ashea, let me down to the mast by a rope fastened around my body. The men clung to the mast, and we all called out for help. A fishing junk was attracted to us. The junkmen picked us all up. The fire at this time had reached to the copper sheathing close to the water's edge. The junkmen treated us very well. They gave us clothes to change and covered us up with mats. A large fire was lit to dry ourselves, and our clothes. They boiled congee for us at once. The treatment we received from their hands was very good. Very few had any clothing with us, as we took our clothes off before swimming, and the clothes of others were burnt off their backs. The treatment on board ship was very fair, but rather severe, because we were whipped very often by the sentries. I believe the fire occurred through explosion of gunpowder. We had no light of any kind in the hold. We were not allowed to smoke in the hold, but could do so on deck.

### STATEMENT BY THE CAPTAIN AND CREW.

The saying that there are two sides to every question is very strongly illustrated in the alleged details of this shocking business. What is reported as the Macao version may be gathered from what follows :—

It is said, from Macao, that not only the captain but the crew adhere to the statement previously made regarding the sad fate of the Don Juan and her living freight. The sailors in Macao number thirty-five; but whether that was or was not the number who signed the ship's articles we are not at present in a position to say. They, however, are said, on their side, to be unanimous as to the facts mentioned below; and the case would appear to resolve itself into an arraying of the statement of the rescued coolies against the statement of the crew. About 9 a.m. on Saturday—so runs the seaman's story—the Chinese mutinied, revolted, showed signs of taking possession. They tore up their berths and the wood-work about their banks, and using the planks as a battering-ram, they broke down the bulkhead and got into the lazarette, which was direct aft. This was when about a hundred miles from land steering east. Having got through the bulkhead and into the lazarette, the coolies piled up the lumber thus torn up and set fire to the ship by its means. When those on deck saw what the "passengers" had done, a hose was got down into the hold; but the coolies deliberately threw it overboard through one of the side lights. The fire was apparently lighted aft, with the purpose of forcing all those living overhead to go forward and thus simplify the capture of the vessel. It is even said that, on being asked through the grating, what they wanted, the coolies declared their intention of taking the ship. However improbable this may appear, it is alleged that the coolies openly stated their purpose. It is presumed that they expected the fire would be easily extinguished, and that they never anticipated the horrible death in store for them. Nothing further of a definite nature has been learnt regarding the reported chopping up of the man formerly credited with having taken down the hose in order to extinguish the fire.

That one if not more of the crew was lost appears to be not unlikely, as the last man who prized open the hatch was said to have been drowned when the last boat was swamped. The battening down of the hatch is again declared to be a fact, and no mention whatever is made (so far as we have heard) of any attempt having been made to save any of the "passengers." Things becoming desperate, the crew took to their boats, and soon fell in with fishing junks, into which they are said to have transhipped themselves and found their way to Macao. Whether the boats were or were not too far away to be of any service to the coolie victims is not stated.

In connection also

## COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

### PETITION TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE following petition from the Association in favour of measures for the further development of the resources of India was presented to the House of Commons, April 27th, by Sir Thomas Bazley, Bart., M.P.:—

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Cotton Supply Association.

Humbly sheweth—1. That this Association was established in the year 1857, for the purpose of promoting the cultivation of cotton in all countries where the climate and soil were adapted to its growth. At that period the cotton trade of Great Britain was dependent upon the slave-grown cotton of America for three-fourths of its supply, and from this cause during the civil war in that country the sufferings of the cotton operatives were greatly aggravated. That your petitioners in the prosecution of their work have from the first and continuously directed special attention to India.

2. That when your petitioners began their labours the agricultural operations of India and the means of transport were extremely defective; the ryots were oppressed with debt, without enterprise or the means of improvement; the cotton produced was of the most inferior description, and sent forward in so adulterated a condition as to meet with no favour except in times of scarcity. That through the exertions of your petitioners, and the prevalence of high prices, the growth of cotton in India has so far increased that whereas the quantity imported into England in 1858, 1859, and 1860—the three years preceding the American war—only averaged 477,804 bales annually, the imports in each of the last three years have amounted to an average of 1,387,315 bales; whilst in quality and condition there has been considerable improvement. The great benefit which India has derived from this trade is shown by the fact, that whereas the average value of the cotton imported that country during each of the eight years immediately preceding the American war did not exceed *three and a half millions sterling*, the average amount annually paid to India during the last eight years is about *twenty-three millions sterling*, being during that period an aggregate increase in the value of this trade of upwards of *one hundred and fifty millions sterling*.

3. That your petitioners at the commencement of their efforts submitted a proposal to the East India Company and the Government, to establish a Board of Works in each presidency for the purpose of providing roads, bridges, piers, harbours, canals and means of irrigation, which were then most urgently needed to encourage the production and to facilitate the transport of the produce of the soil; and that subsequently these and other measures including the construction of railways, the establishment of model farms, the appointment of cotton commissioners in the several presidencies, and the employment of skilled gardeners, were repeatedly pressed upon the attention of Government, in the hope that before America could regain the ascendancy as a cotton producing country, India might be enabled to secure the permanent possession of so important and valuable a trade.

4. That your petitioners, whilst gladly acknowledging the great benefits resulting from the recent efforts which have been made, especially from the establishment of model farms and the introduction of skilled gardeners, have nevertheless often had to deplore the difficulty and delay experienced in obtaining the adoption of measures calculated to promote agricultural improvements, by means of which India might now be better prepared to encounter competition with America in her vigorous efforts to regain the ascendancy in the cotton markets of Europe.

5. That your petitioners are, therefore, deeply anxious that measures of proved utility should be carried out to the fullest extent without further delay, and especially that simple and ready means of irrigation should be provided, by the restoration of old tanks, by encouraging local efforts to raise money for this object, as well as other improvements, to be supplemented by Government grants, and by all other practicable methods. They have reason to fear that these have been neglected, even at the risk of producing famine in some cases, for the sake of large and costly schemes, requiring much time and money for their completion. The urgent necessity for facilities of irrigation to increase the fertility of the soil and to secure larger crops of grain and other products has been repeatedly demonstrated.

6. That your petitioners have been much disappointed that a Department of Agriculture in each presidency, so often advocated both in India and at home, has not yet been organised and brought into operation. Under the direction of such a department the use of improved implements of agriculture would be promoted, and a higher and more careful cultivation of the soil would be stimulated—a result not only beneficial to the increased production of cotton, but of all agricultural products, thereby elevating the social condition of the ryot and increasing his ability to contribute to the taxation of the country.

7. That your petitioners deeply regret the continued absence from the Indian Council of the representatives of trade and commerce, and they are still of opinion that those great interests will never be adequately cared for until individuals practically acquainted with them shall become members of the Board entrusted with the administration of Indian affairs.

8. Your petitioners, therefore, earnestly pray your Honourable House to take such steps as may be deemed expedient for the speedy establishment, in each presidency in India, of a Board of Works, to act in connection with local measures recently authorised, for the formation of a Department of Agriculture, and for the introduction of commercial representatives into the Indian Council.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Signed for and on behalf of the Cotton Supply Association,

JOHN CHEETHAM, President.
EDMD. ASHWORTH, Vice-President.
ISAAC WATTS, Secretary.

Manchester, April 26, 1871.

## THE ARREST OF ROSSEL.

PARIS, THURSDAY, May 11.

To all appearance the Commune was on the point of complying with Colonel Rossel's request for a cell at Mazas, for by order of the Salut Public that outspoken officer was arrested and confided to the care of Citizen Gérardin, a member of the Commune and yesterday a member of the Committee of Public Salvation. However, at 5 P.M. Citizen Avrail announced that the ex-delegate of war, who had been confined in the Hôtel de Ville, had made his escape, carrying his gaoler with him. Bergeret *lui-même*, who is only just out of chains, declared himself ready to execute the orders of the Commune and to arrest Rossel. Citizen Gambon, of calf notoriety, demanded that full powers should be accorded to Bergeret; full powers were granted, but up to the present Bergeret seems to have been as unfortunate in his chase after Rossel as in his attempt to hold the bridge of Neuilly, and the late friends of the Colonel charitably suppose that he has found his way to Versailles. It may be mentioned *en passant* that a warrant has also been issued against citizen Gérardin, and that citizens Cluseret and Allix, also members of the Commune, are to appear before Miot, Vallès, and Vermorel.

As soon as the escape of Rossel was known, the Commune in its wrath determined to have no more military gentlemen, having had trouble enough with Lullier, Bergeret, Cluseret, and Rossel; and the venerable Delescluze was selected to occupy the War Department. Delescluze was recently a member of the Executive Committee, and was ejected from power when the first Salut Public was named. However, he obtained a seat in the second, and is now to organize victory. Félix Pyat, who was on the first Committee of Public Salvation and is not in the second, publishes a violent article in the *Vengeur* of this morning against Rossel, comparing his treason to that of Bazaine at Metz. "The Commune (cries this indignant old Republican) devoted yesterday's sitting to generals! Lost time! The Republic is unlucky with its soldiers. Militarism is a plant deadly to Republics." Only a few days ago Félix Pyat tried his own hand at soldiering, failed, and told lies, and hence his animosity to Colonel Rossel, who hinted at this matter in his letter to the Commune. In fact, Rossel had accused Félix Pyat of being responsible for the surprise of Moulin Saquet, having suddenly ordered Wroblewski to leave the redoubt and go to Vanves. Pyat stoutly denied the charge, but the next day Rossel exhibited the written despatch signed with his name, and this exposure got the whole Salut Public, of which Félix Pyat was the leading member, into a scrape. Citizen Rochefort writes a very mournful article this morning on that bane of the Republic—distrust. The Hôtel de Ville (he says) distrusts the Minister of War, the War Minister the Minister of Marine; Vanves distrusts Montrouge, which distrusts Bicêtre; Raoul Rigault entertains suspicions about Colonel Rossel, and he himself is distrusted by Citizen Vesinier.

To believe the *Etoile*, Belleville and Montmartre were highly irritated when they learned the arrest of Rossel, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the most active emissaries of the Commune could allay the disturbance. Shots are even said to have been fired on men supposed to be searching for the Colonel and citizen Gérardin. Concerning the escape there are several versions, one of which is that Rossel and Gerardin were by no means on friendly terms, and that when they got into a cab the former turned suddenly round, saying it was true he had demanded a cell at Mazas, but not the firing party which awaited him at the Hôtel de Ville, and upon this he ordered the cabman to drive in another direction, telling Gerardin that he should keep him as a hostage. The chronicler is unable to say what has become of the two gentlemen, but they are supposed to be at Montmartre, the Colonel, perhaps, plotting another 18th Brumaire.

It was rumoured yesterday evening that after hard fighting in the village of Vanves the fort had been completely invested, and was on the point of being abandoned. In the afternoon there was a grand concentration of troops in that direction, and it having spread among the troops that they were going to be employed against Issy, they murmured and demanded explanations. After waiting for six hours a staff officer galloped up with orders for the men to go to Vanves, and the word was given to march, but a large number of soldiers fell out and went home before passing the gates, which the authorities have a trick of shutting. Out of one battalion, which numbers 350 men, only 63 remained faithful, and mournfully followed the officer to the fort. Considering what was taking place at Paris, it is not astonishing that no order should have been given on the subject of the relief, and that the commandant of the fort should have refused to admit the reinforcement. The men were obliged to fall back on Malakoff and Petit Vanves. In the evening it became a serious question of dining, but no rations were forthcoming; and at 11-30 P.M. the hungry National Guards were in a state of mutiny, and talked of sacrificing the quartermaster to their resentment. However, at this moment a musketry fire was opened upon them, and they retired, and the troops of the Assembly commenced a vigorous attack on the trenches and almost succeeded in carrying the fort. The commandant Durrassier, who lately commanded the fleet, but who got into trouble on the Seine, is said to have been badly wounded. The bombardment of the fort is going on to-day, and Montretout and Brimborion are firing heavily at the Point du Jour, where an attack is considered imminent. The firing about the Arc de Triomphe was severe this morning, and very large shells fell at the barricades in the Avenue de la Grande Armée.

The decree of the Salut Public ordering that the house of M. Thiers, situate in the Rue Georges (remark not St. George), shall be immediately razed to the ground, is censured by all the moderate papers which still exist; but this will not hinder the furniture of the statesman being sold in revenge for the women and children he has murdered.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 12.

## SPEECH OF M. THIERS.

IN the sitting of the National Assembly on May 11 M. Thiers said—

"Negotiations have been carried on between Prince Bismarck and our Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Finance. The difficulties encountered were numerous. I must not conceal from you that during this last period we have been spared no trial. We have been compelled to see the most disastrous of all conflicts—Civil War—threatening to raise up fresh dangers around us. The negotiations which have just terminated have fortunately put an end to these difficulties. The final treaty of peace between France and Germany has been signed. I wish I could say that the conditions laid down by the Preliminaries had been rendered less onerous. Our position did not allow of our obtaining that; but the serious complications which we dreaded have been cleared away. I cannot at present place before your eyes the text of the Treaty, but I may say that all Frenchmen will be restored to France, some to their country which they have so well served, the others, who are still soldiers, to the army, in which they will be proud to serve again. All without exception will be restored to us. (Bravo.) We shall be able to fill up the ranks of our glorious and brave army in far greater numbers than we were at first permitted to do by the Preliminaries of Peace. Our army besides has again raised the high fame of the French name and the power of France in the eyes of Europe, and the world once more renders it justice. (Cheers.) This new state of things enables us to say that Africa will be sufficiently provided for. The dangers, moreover, which threatened Algeria have partially been stopped. The despatches we receive thence are very favourable, and this is confirmed by an Arab chief. I hope that before long the danger will be completely averted." (Cheers.)

## DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE OF ISSY.

(STANDARD'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

VERSAILLES, May 10.

At the time I dispatched my letter yesterday a rumour was current in the town that Issy had fallen, but this news has been so frequently promulgated that I was determined to see for myself before putting any credence in the matter. Some of my *confrères* whose powers of credulity are larger than my own have already upon more than one occasion informed the British public that Issy had fallen, and I was therefore the more anxious not to fall into the snare. Upon this occasion, however, there is no mistake. The troops have done what they might with equal ease have done any day for the last week—walked into Issy without the slightest resistance—and the tricolour is at last floating over the heap of ruins. Even at last the fall of the fort has been a surprise to the Government, that is to say it has been taken by the initiation of the brigade on duty around it, and not in consequence of any orders issued by the military authorities. The brigade of General Paturel, forming part of the division of General Faron, went into the trenches on Monday evening. It was composed of the 17th battalion of Chasseurs, and of the 38th and 76th line regiments. A battalion of the 38th occupied the Chateau of Issy, and the 17th Chasseurs and the 2nd battalion of the 38th held the park of the mad-house. The object of the operation was to unite these two points, and thus to do, what we have over and over again been assured has been done, completely surround the forts. At this time the fort of Issy was occupied by the enemy. At daybreak, after some severe skirmishing, house after house in the village of Issy fell into the hands of the troops, and at noon they captured the church and market-place. About this time the shells from the batteries set fire to one of the hitherto intact buildings at Vanves, and the attention of the garrison at that place being occupied by this disaster the assailants round Issy were less disquieted than they would otherwise have been. From the windows of one of the newly captured houses, commanding a view of the road, towards Paris, a battalion of insurgents were seen advancing to reinforce the garrison of Issy. The troops at once took up a station commanding the road allowed them to advance within sixty yards, and then poured a volley into them. Many fell, but the officer at their head, who is supposed to have been Dumont, the newly-appointed colonel of Issy, rallied them, and though himself wounded, led them on. A second discharge again staggered them, but a third time they advanced, when a shot killed the brave man who was leading them, and the rest threw away their arms and fled. A waggon with provisions and shells remained in the hands of the troops. The rest of the village was then carried house by house, and skirmishers were sent up close to the fort; finding no resistance, they entered it, opened the gates, and Issy was at last in the power of the troops. Some of the accounts state that 200 prisoners were taken. I believe this to be untrue. A few men may have been taken crouching in shelter, but there was no garrison. The defenders were, I imagine, the men who had been all the night fighting in the village of Issy. Their only retreat was by this village, and the intention must have been to withdraw from the fort at night, and to hold the village, by this movement escaping the bombardment, avoiding the risk of being surprised, and securing a retreat. A detachment of some fifty or sixty prisoners were brought in late last night, some of whom were captured in the village, and some perhaps found in the fort. More are expected to-day. Some assert that the disappearance of the garrison is due to a subterranean passage extending to Vanves. It is possible that this may be the case. At present, the despatches upon the subject are contradictory. The dispatch read to the Assembly states that 350 prisoners were taken, while General Faron's dispatch in the evening stated that no prisoners were taken in the fort. It is stated that 100 pieces of artillery were taken in the fort. I confess that I cannot understand how the Commune can have spared so large a quantity of artillery for this one fort. So unexpected was the capture that the batteries at Meudon and Chatillon fired upon Issy for some time after it was captured, and messengers had to be sent off instantly in all directions to apprise them of the fact. The fall of Issy is a very serious blow to the insurgents. Issy was the natural support of the angle of Point du Jour, the point of attack of the troops, and its fall leaves the ground in front of the bastion at this side altogether uncovered, except by the guns on the ramparts themselves, which are wholly unable to make head against the loyal batteries across the Seine. Vanves is in a most precarious state. Her consort Issy will no longer draw off a portion of the fire. Montrouge is a mere heap of ruins and ere many hours guns will be mounted upon Issy which will complete the discomfiture of the defenders of Vanves. It is probable that both Vanves and Montrouge may fall before the final assault of Paris. That assault is now really approaching fast. During the night of Monday an important movement was undertaken. After nightfall General Douai passed the river at Sevres, and established himself with a strong force in the houses and gardens beyond Boulogne. There, at ten o'clock at night, 2,000 men began at trenches at a distance of little more than four hundred yards from the *enceinte*. Their position was very sheltered, and the fire of Mountretout and Breteuil had driven the National Guards from the ramparts, consequently they finished their night's work unseen and undisturbed. The whole affair was kept a profound secret, and when I was looking down upon the ramparts yesterday I certainly did not imagine that large works were already in construction within pistol shot. Last night this new battery was, I believe, to be armed. It will then be unmasked by knocking down a few walls and clearing away a few trees, and the fire will open, I believe, to-morrow. Covered and aided as this new battery will be by the circle of batteries on the hill, its work of effecting a breach will be but a short one. The men will work the guns in safety and comfort, for no artillerymen, or even riflemen, will be able to remain on the ramparts under the storm of shells which will sweep down upon them. Early next week I hope that we shall be in Paris. The opening of the fire of Montretout, and the constant disasters which the arms of the insurgents have experienced during the last fortnight, are beginning to have their effects even upon the most reckless of the Communists. It is impossible that they can still entertain ideas of ultimate victory; and although there is a certain number of desperadoes ready to die if they can but have the satisfaction of dying while killing their foes, these men must form but a small proportion indeed of the mass of insurgents. I still hope that, with the entry of the troops at Point du Jour, the great body of the National Guards will throw away their arms, tear off their uniforms, and remain perfectly deaf to any beatings of the rappel; and that then, seeing how small is the body of really desperate men who remain to defend the barricades, and when resistance menaces Paris with fire and destruction, the bulk of the Parisians of the party of order will take up their arms again, and by taking the insurgents between two fires compel the most reckless to recognise the madness of resistance. I do hope one thing greatly. I trust that in the event of the defence continuing after the fall of the *enceinte*, the National Guards will demand that their beloved chiefs shall put themselves at their head. I am surprised that the demand has not already been made. It is only right that these men who have guided and directed, these men whose mere instruments the Paris mob has been, should now come to the front, should mount the red scarf, and take their places on the first barricade. I should like to see MM. Pyat, Delescluze, Rochefort, and the gentlemen of the Commune face the danger to which they have so gaily sent their dupes. With the exception of Flourens, not one of the spouters and writers of revolution, not one of the men who have for years been urging the people to riot and insurrection has had the courage to take up the sword. They have proved rank cowards to a man. Not one single known name among all the *canaille* who have howled against the Empire for years—not one of this scum has ever had the courage to take up the sword, and their miserable dupes are led to slaughter by Poles, Russians, and Italians.

HAPPINESS AND PLEASURE.—A German, named John Winkler, has erected on the highest peak of a rocky range west of Hoboken an observatory costing $10,000 dollars. The building is 100 feet high, and its base is 215 feet above the Hudson river. The view obtained thence is the most extensive that can be had near New York, and to enjoy it the owner has mounted thereon one of the largest telescopes in the country. Winkler is an enthusiast, and has spent his money in this way solely from love of science. He charges no admission fee, but invites every one to his tower, and attends to the sightseers personally. He wears over his shoulders a sort of cape of crimson silk, which is inscribed on the breast, in gilt with the word "Happiness," and on the back "Pleasure." These, he says, are allegorical, and indicate his character. He assures all his visitors, in confidence, that he belongs to a society of which there is no other living member in the body, though many in the spirit. He wears at night, when he visits his tower, a garb which he will not describe, and which he says no human eye hath seen nor ear heard of. The man is really a puzzle, and can hardly be considered sane.—*American Paper.*

## THE BOULTON AND PARK PROSECUTION.

*(Abridged from the Daily Telegraph.)*

THE same counsel appeared on May 10th as on the previous day; and the following additional evidence was given for the prosecution:—

William Henry Martin, examined by the Attorney-General: I am a whip and umbrella maker in Burlington Arcade. Two or three years ago I was employed to look after the Arcade, to superintend it, and to see that order was kept there. I have seen these two persons (pointing to Boulton and Park) in the Arcade. I saw them first some time in the autumn of 1867. I do not recollect seeing them in 1868 or 1869. (Deposition of witness produced.) To the best of my belief it was in October or November, 1867, I saw them in the Arcade. I do not recollect seeing them in 1867 or 1868, or having them turned out in those years.

To the Lord Chief Justice: My recollection in reference to them extends over about nine months. It was in October or November, 1867, I gave directions that they should be removed, and I do not recollect seeing them after. To the best of my knowledge I saw them next in custody some months ago. I know Holden, the police-constable. I do not recollect giving him directions about Boulton and Park. He was appointed in 1865 or 1866, and is there at the present time.

The Attorney-General submitted that he had a right to question the witness as to what took place in 1867.

The Lord Chief Justice said he had looked at the deposition, and he did not think it carried the case further. It did not mention solicitation, or anything that implied it. If the evidence were pressed it might give rise to a very serious question.

Wm. Holden, examined by Mr. James: I am a constable of the C. division. I have been engaged as constable inside the Arcade for over five years. I have seen the defendants Boulton and Park there. I first saw them in 1867. I also saw him in 1867 and 1868. He was dressed as a man—a gentleman. I believe I saw him once dressed as a woman. I was present when he was turned out by Smith. He was in company with another man. I believe his name was Cumming. I saw Park with Boulton in the Arcade, but I cannot say I saw him dressed as a woman. Park and Boulton were stopped at the gate.

The Lord Chief Justice: More than once?—Only once, my lord.

Examination continued: That was in addition to the time Boulton was turned out. They were stopped at the entrance by Smith.

Cross-examined by Mr. Digby Seymour: There was some force used; they were stopped at the entrance, and stood there a minute or two, but I was a little way up the Arcade at the time. I do not remember saying at the Police-court that I saw no force used, or that Boulton did not say, "I shall go when I like." I saw them speaking to Smith, the beadle.

Witness's deposition was here read. He stated in it that he had not seen Boulton or Park speak to Smith.

Cross-examination continued: I merely saw them address Smith. Smith spoke to me as to what I recollected. That was after he had been spoken to by Superintendent Thomson.

Henry Holland, examined by Mr. Porter: I live at 5, Torrington-mews, and am in the service of Mr. Yeoland, livery stablekeeper. I remember the day of the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race last year. It was on the 6th of April. I received directions to go with a brougham to 13, Wakefield-street. I inquired for Park, not Mr. or Mrs. Park, but Park. That was the first time I had been there. The defendant Park came out; he was dressed in female attire. He said, "My sister is not ready." Park got into the brougham alone, and desired me to drive to Newcastle-street, Strand, to a restaurant there, then to Bruton-street, and then back to Wakefield-street. Park got out of the brougham and went into the house. He shortly afterwards came out accompanied by Boulton, who was dressed as a woman. I drove them to the boat-race, and back to an hotel in the Strand. No one joined them at the boat-race. I drove the same two persons on the 26th of April to the Surrey Theatre. They were dressed as women. I was told to answer to the call for Mrs. Graham's brougham. After the theatre was over they got in with two gentlemen, and I drove them to the Globe supper rooms in Coventry-street, Haymarket. They got out there, and afterwards Park and Boulton and Mr. Mundell got into the brougham. We drove to Pimlico, where Mr. Mundell got out, and I then took Boulton and Park to Guilford-street, where we arrived about one o'clock in the morning. We stopped at the corner of Guilford-street and Gray's Inn-road, where they both got out, and I was discharged, leaving them in the street.

Had you any idea at that time that they were men dressed up as women?—No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Digby Seymour: Did any one speak to them at the boat-race?—No.

Or they to any one?—No.

During the entire time?—No.

Martha Stacey, examined by the Attorney-General: I live at 13, Wakefield-street, Regent-square. I am daughter of the landlady. My mother is seventy-six years of age. I look after the house. Boulton and Park have lodged in the house. I first saw them, as nearly as I can recollect, about twelve months before they were arrested. They first came only for a day or two, and from time to time they used to come for two or three days. They never lived at the house for more than two or three days at a time. I do not think letters ever came for them to Wakefield-street. In the first instance, a neighbour—a Mrs. Browne—came and asked me to accommodate them. They did not say where they came from. Sometimes they occupied the rooms on the ground floor, sometimes on the first floor. Each floor has two rooms—a bed-room and a sitting-room. I had but a second bed-room vacant when they came first. The last time they came was on the Monday previous to their apprehension. They had not been with us for a long time before. On the Monday they occupied the first floor. Mr. Gibbins and Mr Thomas occupied the ground-floor at that time. Boulton and Park remained at our house till their arrest. So also did Gibbins and Thomas. They all four went out dressed as women sometimes.

To the Lord Chief Justice—They used to come occasionally to the house to dress as women.

Examination continued—On all occasions of their stopping at our house they went out sometimes dressed as women. They had latch-keys. We generally went to bed before twelve o'clock. Sometimes they were in at that time—sometimes they were not. They did not sleep in our house on the Wednesday before their arrest. I think they were all four absent. I do not know where they were. Thomas had hired the ground-floor, and had it on the day of the arrest. I saw him there that evening. He left shortly after them. He did not come back on the Thursday. I next saw him on the Saturday following, and I have not seen him since. I saw the room on the ground-floor broken open. It was done by Mr. Cumming. Mr. Gibbins told him to do it. I heard him give the instructions for the breaking open of the door. The reason they gave was that the prisoners' clothes were there, and they wanted to bring them to the House of detention.

Cross-examined by Mr. Digby Seymour: Was there not some flash or theatrical jewelry there?—Yes.

To whom did it belong?—To Mr. Gibbins.

And a great many articles of clothing, his property?—Yes; the bulk of the property belonged to him.

The Lord Chief Justice: Did the female dresses belong to him?—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Digby Seymour: Did you ever hear what he did with those things?—He told me he was an amateur performer.

And were these dresses that would suit for theatricals?—Just the same.

The Lord Chief Justice: Would they have suited them to walk about in if they were ladies?—Yes; they were ordinary ladies' dresses.

Mr. Digby Seymour: Did any other gentlemen than those you have named visit Boulton and Park?—On one or two occasions, but I cannot say when.

As a rule, did they go out dressed in female attire in the evening after they came to you?—Yes, but not always.

And did they leave the ladies' dresses behind when they left?—Yes, usually. Sometimes they took them with them.

Where did they go to?—I suppose they went to their own homes.

Did you ever notice a look or gesture, or word on the part of either of the defendants which was in any way improper?—No, I did not.

Was their conduct different when they were together at meals and at other times from what you would expect to see in young gentlemen?—Not at all.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sergeant Parry: There was sometimes an interval of months between their going and coming. They would come for a few days, and then return to their homes. They did not make our house their home.

Had you a permanent lodger?—Yes. He was there for nine years.

Did he know of their dressing up as women?—Yes; I had told him of it.

Was there the slightest concealment about it?—Not the least.

Were they in the habit of joking about their dress?—Well, there was some laughing about the make-up.

They used your lodgings for the purpose of dressing?—Yes. That was my understanding on letting them.

What was the understanding?—That they acted in private theatricals, and wanted a room for the purpose of dressing.

Did they not generally stay only a day or two at your house?—They never stopped four nights, very seldom three, generally two, and sometimes one. I knew that Park resided at Chelmsford. I have received letters from him, asking were the rooms vacant, dated from Chelmsford, and I replied to that address. From August, 1869, till the end of February, 1870, Park wore a moustache—at least he had a moustache whenever I saw him during that period. Boulton and Park paid about 4s. for the rooms and breakfast. They asked for two bed rooms in the first place, but they could not get them, as I had not the second to give. It was Park that asked for it, saying that his friend (Boulton) was coming. When they were arrested I was very much surprised, and I expressed my surprise to Mr. Chamberlain.

Did you observe the kind of women's dress they wore when they were out?—They were similar to ordinary ladies' walking dresses.

The Lord Chief Justice: Was there anything unduly gay or flaunting about them? I daresay you know what I mean.—Well, my lord, they were very extreme. (A laugh.)

A Juror: Did you observe whether the dresses were high or low?—Sometimes they were higher than others. They were mostly high dresses.

Never low?—I do not say never; but mostly they were high.

The Attorney-General: Did they wear bonnets or hats?—Sometimes hats, sometimes bonnets.

Thos. Shenton, examined by Mr. Archbold: I am an inspector in the police force. In April, 1870, Wakefield-street was within my district. On the 29th of April, in consequence of a communication I received, I went to 13, Wakefield-street. I was accompanied by Chamberlain. We found a large quantity of female dresses on the ground floor. I took possession of them, and made a list of them. There were sixteen dresses, silks and satins of various colours, petticoats, bodices, several pairs of ladies' boots and shoes of different colours, silk stockings, twenty chignons—(laughter)—nine bonnets and hats, five or six pairs of stays, drawers, curling irons, boxes of violet powder and of bloom of roses, and other articles. (A box containing several articles enumerated was here brought into court, and the dresses, &c., exhibited to the jury. The production of the chignons, which were of the largest size, and of various shades and patterns, caused much amusement.) I also found different coloured ladies' boots and shoes (produced), and also photographs in three albums. The largest had "E. B." on it in a monogram.

Eleanor Coulton, examined by Mr. Giffard: I was attendant in the saloon of the Lyceum Theatre in April, 1870. I remember three persons coming to the grand saloon on the 27th of that month; two of them were those two gentlemen (Boulton and Park). They were dressed as ladies. One was dressed in green satin, and the other in mauve satin. I had never seen them before. They asked for refreshments—brandy and "split" soda. (Laughter.) They then asked had we a ladies room? I said, "Yes, madame—follow me." (Laughter.) They both followed. One—Mr. Boulton—went into the retiring room. The other, Mr. Park, remained outside. There was a female attendant in the room. I afterwards conducted them to their box. They had a private box facing the Prince of Wales. I believe the third person to be Mr. Gibbins. I had never seen any of them before. I saw him afterwards at Bow-street. Before they left the saloon Mr. Park went downstairs, and brought a gentleman back with him. The gentleman would not take any refreshment. They all four came back to the saloon when the house was over. They had the same kind of refreshment again. I took Boulton and Park for gay ladies.

Cross-examined by Mr. Digby Seymour: There is a glass in the retiring room, and a brush and violet powder.

Maria George, examined by Mr. James: In July, 1868, I was in the service of a Mrs. Peck, at 36, Southampton-street, Strand, and remained till the following November. Lord Arthur Clinton lodged in the house all the time I was there, as did also Mr. Boulton, and Mr. Park sometimes. I have heard Lord Arthur address Boulton as "My dear" and "My darling." I always thought Boulton was a woman. Twice I saw him go out dressed as a man, but he usually dressed as a woman, and so went out in the evening. I accused him once of being a man. I said, "I beg your pardon, but I really think you're a man." He said, "I am Lady Clinton, Lord Arthur's wife." He showed me a wedding ring and keeper on his wedding finger. Park came to the house always as a gentleman, but went out in the evening as a lady. Mr. Cumming and Mr. Thomas visited Lord Arthur Clinton. I have seen them dressed as women. Mr. Thomas came as a gentleman and went out as a lady. Lord Arthur Clinton never went out dressed as a woman. A hairdresser came every morning and dressed Boulton's hair. He sometimes wore high dresses, sometimes low.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sergeant Parry: The defendants were examined at Bow-street before I was examined, and I read the report of the proceedings. I did not know then I should be wanted. I read the report in a weekly paper. I cannot say how long it was after I was examined at the Treasury that I was called at Bow-street.

You say you were between three and four months in Mrs. Peck's service?—Yes.

On your oath were you there more than a month?—I was there from the end of July till November.

Did not Lord Arthur Clinton and Mr. Boulton go to Scarborough while you were there?—Yes. They went for a week.

Was Boulton dressed as a woman when he went to Scarborough?—I cannot say. I was out when they went—I now remember I was at home.

Was Boulton dressed as a woman?—Yes, I believe he was.

Are you positive?—I am not. I am not sure I saw them go.

Did they go in a cab?—Yes, Eliza Clarke fetched the cab.

Did you not make a deposition at the police office, in which you stated, "I remember Lord Clinton and Boulton going to Scarborough. They left the house together. Boulton was dressed as a gentleman. When he left he took ladies clothes with him?"—Yes, sir, he took the ladies' clothes with him, but I did not swear positively he was dressed as a lady.

Was he dressed as a man or as a woman?—I am not positive.

But you were positive before the magistrate?—I was not.

Did you read and sign your deposition?—Yes.

And do you now say your impression is he was dressed as a woman?—Well, of course I could not recollect.

On your oath is it not true that except on one or two occasions, when he went out in the evening dressed as a woman, he was always dressed as a man?—No; that was Park.

Was not Boulton, save on one or two occasions, always dressed as a man?—No, sir; he was always dressed as a woman, and always passed as a woman.

The Lord Chief Justice: What kind of dress did he wear during the day? You have stated that during the day he wore a peculiar kind of dressing-gown and loose drawers or trousers.—Yes, my lord.

The room and sitting-room. I had but a second bed-room vacant when they came first. The last time they came was on the Monday previous to their apprehension. They had not been with us for a long time before. On the Monday they occupied the first-floor. Mr. Gibbins and Mr Thomas occupied the ground-floor at that time. Boulton and Park remained at our house till their arrest. So also did Gibbins and Thomas. They all four went out dressed as women sometimes.

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down and slept at Mrs. Cairns's, or he occupied the sofa bed. She remembered letting the spare rooms to Mr. M'Dougal, who has them now, and it might be that Boulton occupied the spare rooms until Mr. M'Dougal came. Mr. Hurt was sometimes absent a fortnight on the service of the Post Office, and it was during that time that Boulton occupied his bed. When Mrs. Cairns's bed was not at liberty, witness always made up a bed for Mr. Boulton. Witness added that she waited on Mr. Hurt and Mr. Boulton at their meals, and that Boulton often played the piano. She never objected to the playing; but the people above objected to his playing the piano on Sunday. (Laughter.) She asked Mr. Boulton to leave off playing on Sunday. She never saw any improper conduct by either of them.

By Mr. Matthews: Fiske might have called to see Mr. Hurt before Mr. Boulton came, but she did not remember his calling before. The only other person who called was one Mr. Park. There was nothing that attracted her attention at those visits, nor anything improper.

To the Attorney-General: It was Henry Park who called. He was not there often. Boulton had no occupation that she knew of. She did not know that he was occupied with theatricals. He went out to see his friends, and was always at home in good time at nights.

Francis Gollam, police-officer, Edinburgh, stated that, in consequence of a telegram from Superintendent Thomson in June last, he went to Fiske's lodgings and told him he was an officer of police, and had authority to examine his repositories for papers that might refer to Boulton and Park. He said, "You are quite welcome." On searching his bed-room witness found a number of letters and photographs, two telegrams, and some cuttings from newspapers. Asking Mr. Fiske if there was anything else, he said if witness would leave the room he would produce the remainder that might refer to the case. Witness said he would not leave. Fiske then said, "I will admit to you my weakness," and then he went and produced from behind the grate in the chimney a box containing an album, with a number of cartes de visite in it. That was in his bed-room. Fiske said, "I had got a number of notes or letters from Boulton, but I have destroyed them." He said he was acquainted with Boulton, and was in his company several days, but only once alone. He said also that he had written a number of foolish notes to Boulton, but he meant no harm by them. Witness took the papers away, and on the same afternoon, from fresh instructions he received, he went and took him into custody. On the following day, the 10th of June, Superintendent Thomson came down to Edinburgh with a warrant, and took Fiske.

Replying to questions by cross-examining counsel, witness said that the papers he took were lying open in the room, and that Fiske pointed them out to him. Fiske did not say that the weakness he referred to was simply in concealing the letters; but witness understood that was what he meant. Fiske said he had seen Boulton once on calling at Miss Dixon's lodgings, in the forenoon. He knew that Mr. Fiske was American consul in Edinburgh, and he understood that he had no other employment.

William Kay, outfitter and dressmaker, said that the dresses produced had been shown to him by Shenton, the police-officer, and, if he had an order to execute for the same things new, the bill would be about £170. That would not include the chignons, but would include the